

The Enterprise.

VOL. 1.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

NO. 42.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:54 A. M. Daily.	9:35
7:29 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).	10:15
9:15 A. M. Daily.	10:55
10:49 P. M. Daily.	11:35
12:47 P. M. Daily.	12:15
4:19 P. M. Daily.	12:55
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.	1:35
SOUTH.	
7:29 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).	9:35
8:49 A. M. Daily.	10:15
10:49 P. M. Daily.	10:55
12:47 P. M. Daily.	11:35
5:05 P. M. Daily (except Sunday).	12:15
7:10 P. M. Daily.	12:55
5:59 P. M. Saturdays Only.	1:35
12:19 A. M. Sunday Only. (Theatre Train.)	6:05

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE.

Cars arrive and depart every forty minutes during the day, from and to San Francisco.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
9:00	9:35
10:00	10:15
10:40	10:55
11:20	11:35
12:00	12:15
12:40	12:55
1:20	1:35
2:00	2:15
2:40	2:55
3:20	3:35
4:00	4:15
4:40	4:55
5:20	5:35
6:00	6:05

STR. CAROLINE. CAPT. LEALE TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abbot, South San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m., to 6 p. m. Sundays, to 10 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.	9:00	3:00
" " South.	10:10	6:45

MAIL CLOSING.	A. M.	P. M.
No. 5, South.	8:30	3:00
No. 14, North.	9:50	3:00
No. 13, South.	2:30	6:00
No. 6, North.	6:00	6:00

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Pioneer Hall.

Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Redwood City
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	Redwood City
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	Redwood City
F. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	Redwood City
H. W. Walker	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	Redwood City
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	Redwood City
J. F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	Redwood City
Wm. P. McEvoy	Redwood City
AUDITOR	Redwood City
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	Redwood City
Jess Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	Redwood City
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	Redwood City
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

EPITOME OF RECORDS.

Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.

Peter C. Descales and wife to Carrill Manufacturing Co., lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 9, 11 and 13, block 10, lot 42, block 1 and lots 28 and 32, block 4, Baden. \$1000.00

E. Eikerenkotter to Mrs. Mary Callanan, lots 12, 25 and 26, block 3, lots 29, 30, 31 and 32, block 10, lots 34 and 35, block 17, in the 575 Lot Homestead. \$1000.00

Israel G. Knowles to Frank S. Knowles, 9.55 acres. \$1000.00

Wm. H. McVannus and wife to Israel G. Knowles, lot 1, block 10, Knowles Tract. \$1000.00

Harvey N. Bishop to Susan Bishop, 34.60 acres near Belmont, also Belmont Park. Gift

MORTGAGES AND DEEDS OF TRUST.

Philip Hinton and wife to Continental Building and Loan Association, 2.89 acres of Pulgas Rancho. \$1500.00

A fearful hot wave passed over the Eastern States last week, causing an appalling loss of life. In New York City and vicinity over six hundred deaths have resulted directly from the heat. Chicago, St. Louis, Newark, Brooklyn, and other cities suffered terribly. The completed death rolls will show that several thousand people perished directly or indirectly through the heat.

It has been decided to continue the Glendora irrigation district and maintain all its legal prerogatives, notwithstanding the Supreme Court has declared invalid the \$170,000 worth of bonds recently voted. The district is in good shape financially, its only material liability being about \$2500 advanced by the directors for the development of water.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, of Elsinore, the report of engineer Tabor who was employed to make an estimate of the cost of a water system was read. For a water system sufficient reservoirs, pipe lines, boilers, pump, engine, digging of trenches for pipe, etc., in fact, having the plan ready to deliver water to consumers, 20,000, will be required.

ALONG THE COAST.

Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED

A Budget of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curtly Told in this Column.

The First Infantry, U. S. A., is in camp at Santa Cruz.

The Loudon embezzlement case is still on trial in San Rafael.

The new High School building in Bakersfield will soon be completed.

The boys of the Whittier State School have been encamped on Catalina Island.

San Mateo county registration has closed with 250 names on the list, as against 3200 in 1894.

Ray Cottle, Secretary of the Los Angeles police, has been robbed by an enterprising burglar.

Rich deposits of nickel have been found at the head waters of the Cow-litz, near Mt. Tacoma.

Mojave is experiencing quite a boom owing to the development of gold mines in that part of the country.

The Napa glove factory, which gave employment to sixty men, has shut down until after election.

The next California Miners' Association convention will be held on the second Tuesday in November.

The commercial travelers of San Francisco have organized for their mutual welfare and protection.

H. B. Bartholomew, superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Insane Asylum, dropped dead in Los Angeles.

L. V. Shippee, who was one of the most enterprising and well-known residents of San Joaquin county is dead.

The placer gravel in Santa Maria valley, San Diego county, is to be worked by an incorporated company.

The Native Daughters of the Golden West are preparing for an extensive celebration of Admission day at Stockton.

Lemoore raisin-growers intend to pack their own product. They are building an engine house and stemmer room.

San Joaquin wants a beet factory. Lodi and Roberts island have made the best tests yet reported from the seed furnished by Claus Spreckels.

Prof. Hilgard, of the State University, urges the setting out of ornamental trees in streets in a more systematic manner and on a more extensive scale.

Some Oakland men think they have invented a practical flying machine. It has been tried with partial success. The final test will be made in a couple of weeks.

The Shoeworkers' union, of San Francisco, is likely to adopt the manufacturers' and producers' trade mark to be used as a stamp on all shoes of home manufacture.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company wants another pier erected parallel to the mail dock in San Francisco. There is not enough accommodation at the latter for the mail boats.

It is now claimed that the statute providing for the sale of franchises at public auction is unconstitutional, and a test case will probably be made in the matter of the Geary street road's application in San Francisco.

An office has been opened in San Francisco by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which will compete for passengers and freight from this port to Oriental ports against the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental steamship companies.

An Oakland oyster dealer filled some of his cans with water in arranging for an exhibit at the exposition. But some one stole a dozen of the labeled cans and sold them, and the unhappy dealer is now accused of putting fake goods on the market.

It is thought that by September 1st the water of Mill creek, above Redlands, will be furnishing electric light and power to Riverside and Colton, as it has long done to Redlands, which was the first city on the coast to use water power to generate electricity.

The recent rains on the desert have proved a Godsend. The dry desert has assumed a verdant coat, and in many places where a few weeks ago a hardy grease wood would scarcely sprout an extra leaf, there is an abundance of beautiful wild flowers and tall green grass.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association will probably make a lively fight before congress and the State Legislature to secure the passage of laws to compel dealers in convicted-made goods to brand the same by some mark to show that the stuff was not made by free labor.

Another wreck has occurred on account of the dense fogs prevailing on the Pacific coast. This time it was the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's boat St. Paul, which went ashore near Monterey, and is a total loss. All the passengers were landed safely, and most of the cargo was removed.

Reports from the sealing fleet up to

July 23 show that the catch has been a very small one. The hunters and sailors are much discouraged. The State Board of Trade will not be able this year to make exhibits at the San Francisco home industry exposition or at the pure food exposition at Boston.

At the average price of 16 cents, the Livermore Creamerie has in its first four months returned to its dairymen proprietors, \$3500 in coin, besides 525,000 pounds of skim milk with which to fatten hogs, chickens and calves, which was worth about \$800. The year's net earnings are estimated at \$15,000. It will establish a skimming station near Altamont to enable those farmers to participate.

There is danger of the Valley Road leaving out Fresno, Altogether. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it was reported that the Valley road was at present making a survey to pass by Fresno, four miles to the north. This serious news came from good authority, and it put the chamber in very discouraging humor. According to the new survey begun, the railroad will branch from the grade already finished, at some point between the San Joaquin river and Fresno. It will proceed easterly for several miles to a point where it will turn south and strike a route to Reedley.

Coal bunkers 140 feet long are being erected at the Corral Hollow mines, in addition to extensive improvements to be used for hoisting works. One hundred mechanics are pushing to completion a system of machinery to be used in connection with operations on a large scale. A condensing plant is among the latest improvements. It will be used to treat the water found at the mines that in its natural state is too hard for steam boilers. The company expects to complete the works by the middle of September. Announcement has been made that employment will be given to 2,000 men as soon as the machinery for handling the coal is ready.

A most exciting plot was unearthed in San Francisco last week. James A. Campbell, a Hawaiian millionaire, failed to appear at the dock, after having bought tickets to return to Hawaii. His wife returned to her hotel and sent for the Chief of Police and detectives. While they were in consultation two evenings later, Campbell walked in, looking pale and haggard, and told a wild story of being chained to the floor of a building in San Francisco by two masked men, who wanted a big sum of money for his ransom. Finding that they could not intimidate him they finally released him. One of his assailants, O. W. Winthrop, was arrested in disguise in Oakland, but his accomplice is still at large.

The fanatical Yaquis have again up-risen against the Mexican Government. Last week a force of about seventy-five men, composed largely of Yaqui and Topochi Indians, armed with rifles and bows and arrows, came into Nogales, Sonora, and immediately surrounded La Auduna Frontiera, the Mexican Custom-house. At the time the Custom-house was occupied by two guards, who immediately fled to the tower of the building with four rifles. The remaining eight guns in the room they vacated were secured by the Indians. The latter then opened fire upon the retreating guards, the noise of which brought to the spot a number of men who were in the saloons on the Arizona side. The Yaquis were finally driven off, leaving seven of their men dead, and having killed several Mexicans.

The Southern Pacific Company is discharging all the Chollos employed on that road through Arizona and filling their places with Indians.

H. M. Merriweather, president of the Co-operative Mining & Milling Co., of Prescott, Ariz., states that the company expects to put in new machinery and will also add a plant for treating the concentrates from their own and other mills.

A gentleman representing some French capital purchased the Cerro del Oro mine, near Nogales, Ariz., for \$240,000. M. Duchatnet, chief engineer, will soon arrive and superintend the erection of the machinery at the mine.

The citrus growers in Riverside county, as well as those in other vicinities, are much annoyed this summer by the large quantities of green oranges dropped from the trees. This occurs every season, but the loss has been unusually heavy this year and will seriously affect the next orange crop.

A message flashed over the wires to Christiana, August 13, from Nansen, the young arctic explorer, announcing his return to civilization, after a journey of three years and twenty days in desolate Northern seas and amid the vast ice-fields that border the Arctic circle—a journey made in an effort to reach that goal of explorers, the North Pole. He did not accomplish the object of his voyage—he failed to reach the North Pole, but he touched a point four degrees nearer the goal than any other explorer has done, and he has brought back the members of his expedition in good health and sound of limb.

NEWS NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Budget of News for Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

The annual regatta of amateur oarsmen is being held at Saratoga, N. Y.

The Cuban filibustering steamer Laurada has cleared from Philadelphia.

Fire destroyed the entire building of the Anamosa penitentiary at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The assets and liabilities of the Columbus Buggy Company are about \$90,000 each.

F. M. Smith, of Iowa, fell from the sixth story window of a Chicago hotel and was instantly killed.

A New York dispatch says Robert Frazer, the actor and author of several plays, has died. He was stricken with apoplexy.

It is said that English theatrical managers have offered \$3,000,000 for Hammerstein's Olympia Theater in New York.

George V. Hanks, one of the most noted followers of the turf and a man who has made millions on the race track, is in a destitute condition.

Secretary Lamont has returned to Washington from Seabright, but so far has not indicated who is to be appointed quartermaster-general of the army.

R. M. Snyder of Kansas City has become the owner of nearly a mile of land in that city on the strength of a quantity of Indian scrip which he holds.

A car of fruit charged with carbonic acid, sent from San Jose to Chicago as an experiment, was opened, and it was found that the fruit had not been preserved.

Charges of corruption are made by the Winchester Arms people against the New York officials who selected the Savage gun for rearming the New York militia.

John Winster was defeated by L. T. Davenport of New York at the live bird challenge shoot at Burnside park, Chicago. The winner shot 94 birds out of a possible 100.

Albert Wade, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ind., who absconded eighteen months ago with \$40,000, has been caught at Nashville, Tenn.

There was a double verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the recent railway accident at Atlantic City. One put the blame on the dead engineer, Farr, and the other blamed Herman Hauser.

Peter Fritcher is dead at Amsterdam, N. J., aged 78 years. He was a well-known contractor and builder, having constructed the St. Clair Ship Canal in Michigan and built the arch bridges in Central Park, New York.

A Chicago dispatch says the private bank of L. D. Taylor & Co., successors of North & Taylor, closed the other day. By orders of the court the Equitable Trust Company was made receiver. The assets are \$150,000 and the liabilities about \$100,000.

Dr. Wm. H. Vallette, formerly of Philadelphia, died in poverty at Kansas City. He had dissipated a fortune and been on the downward grade for years. He was madly infatuated with Lillian Russell, and started wrong when she refused to recognize him any more.

A receiver has been appointed for the Howe Pump Works of Indianapolis, a concern engaged in building waterworks plants. The liabilities are \$50,000 and the assets \$125,000 to \$150,000. Inability to dispose of town bonds is given as the cause of the failure.

At Coldwater, Mich. Miss Margaret, daughter of Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, ex-United States Minister to Belgium, and William Carey Morey of Rochester, N. Y., were married in St. Mark's Church. Morey is teacher of political economy in Rochester University and a well-known author.

A Washington dispatch says the statement from Utica, N. Y., that a grandson of Rear-Admiral Foote was under arrest there for grand larceny, reveals the fact that some one for some time past has been using Admiral Foote's name and reputation without right or warrant.

At Cincinnati, appraisers were appointed for the assets of the Emerson-Fisher Carriage Company, which failed along with the Columbus Buggy Company a few days ago. The attorney for the Emerson-Fisher company says the assignment will be lifted in a few days and the company will resume.

A Kansas City dispatch says Prof. C. W. Winchell, a teacher of Greek in Park College, who disappeared several weeks ago, has been found. Chief Irwin received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati that Prof. Winchell was in a hospital in that city suffering from stomach trouble. He did not notify his family of his sickness because he did not wish to alarm them.

SAN BRUNO Meat Market

F. SANCHEZ, Proprietor.

WAGON WILL CALL AT YOUR DOOR with the best and choicest of all kinds of Fresh and Smoked Meats. Chickens on Saturdays.

SHOP—MILLER AVENUE, NEAR GYPSY SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. ++ ++ Wood and Coal. ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues.

Leave Orders at Postoffice.



Detroit Livery Stable EXPRESS AND TEAMING

OF ALL KINDS.

WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN. W. REHBERG, PROPRIETOR.

I. GOLDTREE & CO., Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House.)

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Commissions executed on all events on the Eastern and Western Race Tracks by direct telegraphic communication.

PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than City prices.

My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

GEO. KNEESE,

206 GRAND AVENUE.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES

CROCKERY,

MEN'S CLOTHING

ETC., ETC., ETC.

::: Free Delivery. :::

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

206 Grand Avenue and San Bruno Ave

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Editor and Proprietor.

The Minneapolis Tribune describes a lunar rainbow which was visible the other night "just as the full moon was rising in the west." That moon must have been very full.

An English burlesque actress known as "Pussy" has secured a verdict for \$10,000 against a decrepit admirer old enough to know better. Next time he probably will say "Scat!"

Two California police officers were held up and robbed by a lone highwayman. This, we believe, is a new line of industry, and could be followed with profit in certain other parts of the country.

A New York police magistrate has decided that a wife has a perfect right to go through her husband's pockets. That decision probably is based on the moral certainty that she would do it anyway.

New York is puzzling over the strange case of a man who stole a cornet, although he could not play on it. There is nothing strange about that; he evidently was afraid one of his neighbors would try it.

People are apt to comfort themselves with the thought that forgetfulness is a failing, not a vice; yet they should remember the maxim that vice ruins its tens, folly its hundreds, but forgetfulness its thousands.

Never refuse to attend to your friend's mode of pointing out your error. Enter without reserve into his mode of reasoning; the quicker will you succeed in detecting the fallacy, whether it is on your side or on his.

Miss May Kneisly, a Chicago girl, has stolen a march on her objecting parents by running away with and marrying Dr. Arthur Mario Brianza, and it was so Kneisly done that the old folks didn't know about the affair, either.

Actor Richard Mansfield was arrested and fined for riding his bicycle in forbidden territory in Central Park, New York, the other day. It may be said for Richard, however, that whenever he acts badly he does so off the stage.

Custom is everything. A man who would be ashamed to be seen carrying a neatly tied paper bundle will cheerfully burden himself with a bicycle frame, carry a pair of tires in one hand and a handle-bar in the other—march up and down the principal streets and exhibit a good deal of pride in the performance.

The real elevation of which man is capable never leaves him as it found him. It may or may not affect his surroundings, but it will always raise his character and transform him into a better or wiser or nobler man. No one can do this for him. It must be done, it at all, by the action of an inward force, enhancing his powers, uplifting his thoughts, purifying his feelings, and elevating his aims.

Let parents talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house may be in many respects a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home, than to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk or think of being shut up there; and the youth who does not love home is in danger.

The telegraph brings the interesting information that Dr. David Jacobson, a well-known New York physician, was divorced from his wife, Nora Jacobson, on the ground of abandonment. The petitioner swore in court that he had recently learned that the place which he formerly had occupied in his wife's affections had been usurped by a pug dog lately and that the dog seemed to fill her heart so completely that there was no room left for himself. Accordingly he was compelled to sleep on the doormat, while Fido was given the sleeping quarters usually assigned to the head of the household. This is indeed a sad case, but before the doctor was given a divorce we believe he should have been compelled to prove that his wife's judgment was faulty in preferring a dog to a husband. Very often the dog has all the best of such a comparison.

There will be widespread satisfaction in the United States that at a recent gathering in England evidently for the purpose of displaying jewels the Duchess of Marlborough produced an array that outdazzled anything else extant in the realm. This is consistent with the previous record of the Duchess, which has been made chiefly by the matchless effulgence of her coronet, but it is pleasing to note that on this occasion a diamond belt was the medium of her success. Diamond belts in the past have been more in vogue among successful pugilists, but now that they have been introduced to the British aristocracy by American enterprise contests for diamond belt honors will assume a new significance. These evidences of progress in civilization must

be extremely instructive to sociological students; and one could almost wish that at the next exhibition the mother of the Gracchi might be a guest fittingly to emphasize the contrast between ancient and modern jewel shows.

Gas engineers predict that the application of a recuperative principle to the incandescent gaslight now in use will render it doubly efficient. The principle is understood and the working out of the solution of the practical problems connected with its utilization is expected to be achieved within a few months. The incandescent burner transforms heat rays into light rays, and gives gas nearly six times the efficiency of the open flame. The recuperative principle now sought to be employed in conjunction with this burner in the combustion of gas is the same as that used in the rolling mills, whereby the waste heat ordinarily passing out through the chimney is carried back into the flame by absorption and made to perform the office of bringing otherwise unavailable ingredients of combustion to the temperature of ignition. An important economy comes in where the Bunsen burner is used, as carburetted or enriched gas, which is needed for the open burner, is not required for the Bunsen burner. It is stated that it costs the gas companies 35 to 40 cents per thousand to enrich their gas. This looks like an over-liberal estimate; but whatever the cost is, it is an expense which can be avoided when the new burners come into general use, and then there will be a new opportunity for the companies to lower the price of gas to consumers.

The railroad wreck at Altenheim and the disaster at Logan, Iowa, in which thirty persons were killed, resulted from negligence or error on the part of employees. Neither the Altenheim nor the Logan wreck can be classed as an accident. There was no failure of machinery and no imperfection of the roadbed in either case. Both disasters resulted directly from the carelessness or the stupidity of men. In the Altenheim affair a switch was wrongly set. At Logan the wreck was caused by a misunderstanding or a disobedience of orders. In both cases the culpable persons were men of experience who forgot their duties at a critical moment. There will probably be a general outcry for the punishment of these men, and they undoubtedly deserve to suffer for their negligence. But these accidents will not cease so long as the movement of trains is regulated in the present fashion. Men will forget or make blunders, no matter how vigilant and zealous they may be. No vigilance can guard against the momentary slip of memory that means destruction to scores of lives, and no zeal will prevent the switch tender from now and then throwing the wrong lever. Human nature cannot be regulated with the unerring accuracy of a machine, and it is to machinery that we must look for the solution of the problem of railroad safety. Automatic signals, interlocking switches, electrical devices for governing the movement of trains—these are the agencies that must be used to guard against disasters like those of Altenheim and Logan. There will be similar accidents until the machine, that never sleeps and that has no memory to go astray, takes the place of the fallible combination that makes up human nature.

ALTERNATIVE OF THE DUEL.

There Was No Escape in Former Times Except Through Dishonor.

Among archaic things in this country we have come at last, happily, to class "the duello," as it was once proud to be called. "The field of honor," "the code of honor," "the satisfaction usual among gentlemen," and other such phrases, have become practically obsolete; and whereas formerly it would have been a very astonishing thing if a gentleman failed to send his "friend" with a challenge to any other gentleman who had insulted him, the astonishing thing now would be for such a challenge to be sent under any circumstances; although it must be said, in honest truth, that the duel itself (considered apart from its code) was much less objectionable than are many of the modes of violence that have succeeded it. So much may be conceded, without in any degree lessening the just condemnation of dueling as a relic of a barbarous chivalry.

It was "the code" which really gave the duel its specially malefic character. As long as this inexorable law prevailed, every gentleman was under bonds of honor to resent to the death any impeachment, however slight, of his truth, honesty or courage. A few exemptions were allowed, it is true, but, on the whole, not to recognize the code, when occasion arose under it, was to be branded as a coward. Reversing the maxim of the civil code, the duello magnified trifles to wrongs that could be expiated only in blood. It was not allowed to treat such things with indifference or contempt, and any attempt to pursue that course toward an equal in social, political or professional life. If it did not at once conclude the matter fatally against the person undertaking it, only shifted the mortal initiative to the other party. There was no alternative where it was so sternly commanded to fight or be dishonored. Even men like Clay had to obey the despotic rule, and beneath it such men as Hamilton had to fall.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Lulu—You should get him to sign the pledge before you marry him. Babs—Why, he doesn't drink! Lulu—No, but he may be tempted to later.—Pick-Me-Up.

Bobby—There was a new boy in school to-day. Bingo—In your class? Bobby—I guess not! I licked him with one hand.—Puck.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

God Speaks Through Nature—Nine Suggestions Which Will Help Make a Happy Home—Primitive House of Worship in a Kansas Community.

A Kansas Church of God.

THE Methodists of German Township, Smith County, worship in a sod church. As its name indicates, the walls are built of sod taken from the prairie which surrounds it. The neighbors, regardless of denominational belief, met, decided there ought to be a church in the neighborhood, and with their own hands laid up the walls, and from their own pockets took the money to finish, furnish and light the building. The building is twenty by thirty feet, and the walls are eight feet high. It is covered with boards and roofing paper; the interior supports are made of neatly smoothed posts, and the inside walls are plastered as neatly as any walls could be; comfortable home-made seats are furnished for pews, the pulpit is covered with velvet, and the platform is carpeted. It is said by the Smith Center Pioneer, that when one is on the inside everything is as neat and tidy as the finest church could be. When the building was dedicated there was not a dollar of indebtedness upon the church, or on any of the furniture or fixtures.

The voice of nature is none other than the voice of God. Our Lord Himself tried to teach us that God, of whom we speak as so far and so silent, is very near and is speaking to us all day long. We think ourselves very pious if with narrow literalism and stupid superstition we profess to worship the words of holy books, written hundreds of years ago, as though they were the only voice in which God ever had spoken or could speak to us; and all the while we lose the whole significance of our Savior's lessons from that other book of God whose secret lies ever open to the eyes which will read it.—F. W. Farrar.

Hints for a Christian Home.

1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed during the day, so let us prepare for it.
2. Every person in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.
3. Look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.
4. When inclined to give an angry answer, let us lift up the heart in prayer.
5. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity, we feel irritable, let us keep a very strict watch over ourselves.
6. Observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness.
7. Watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and put little annoyances out of the way.
8. Take a cheerful view of everything and encourage hope.
9. Speak kindly to dependents and servants, and praise them when you can.

Rest.
O Jesus merciful! Bend down In Thy compassion deep, As sleepless and alone I lie; And watch beside me keep.

There is a holier, sweeter rest Than the lulling of this pain; And a deeper calm than that which sleep Sheds over heart and brain.

It is the soul's surrendered choice, The setting of the will; Lying down gently on the cross, God's purpose to fulfill.

For this I need Thy presence, Lord, My hand held close in Thine; Infuse now thro' my spirit faint An energy divine.

Feed me with love, imprint on me Thy restful kiss of peace; Let me be still upon Thy breast, Nor struggle for release.

And sanctify my weakness, Lord; Nature's extreme distress, Is just the time when it may learn God's glory to express.

Stamp in, O God, at any cost The likeness of Thy Son! Fill submission to Thy will, Is heaven itself begun.

The Life Hereafter.
Death, we may be assured, is not the end for these myriads of earth. Neither is it a bar to redemption or to any recovery of lost ground. It does not interfere, as an evil force, to prevent the fulfillment of unfulfilled lives, nor to deprive of further opportunity. The only satisfactory and comforting view is, that it places the emancipated soul amid better surroundings, and opens wider to it the gates of hope and progress—that it is the gateway to an immortal land where life shall be begun anew, where lost opportunities shall be restored, where upward paths shall be given to walk in, and where there shall be no defeat and no sorrow any more.

Quoting Scripture.
An absurd idea some Christians have is that they are on very safe ground if they can quote plenty of Scripture in support of some favorite doctrine or theory. But they seem to be ignorant of the fact that simply quoting passages of Scripture, having some sort of reference to their subject, is by no means a divine defense of it. Some very absurd uses of Scripture have been made

by those who have set out to prove a practice or demonstrate a theory. But, much worse, the true meanings of God's words have often been abused and dissipated by such a course. One can as truly make God a liar by wrong quoting His word as he can by flatly misrepresenting his promises.

A Valuable Reminder.

A small church was sadly in want of general repairs, and a meeting was being held in it with a view of raising funds for that purpose. The minister having said that to do the work thoroughly \$500 would be required, a very wealthy (and equally stingy) member of the congregation rose and said he would give \$1 to the list.

Just as he sat down, however, a lump of plaster fell from the ceiling and hit him on the head, whereupon he rose up hastily and called out that he had made a mistake; he would give \$50.

This was too much for an enthusiast present, who, forgetful of everything, yelled out fervently, "Oh, Lord, hit him again."

Little Things.

Little things are often the hardest things. It is comparatively easy to do a momentary deed of daring that will startle everybody; it is not so easy to do little deeds of quiet courage from day to day unheeded by all and unheeding all. Perhaps you are not called to do the great deed. But you are called to do the little deed, which more surely wear out life and strength in the long run. Be glad that you are called to this, for this is the harder task, and he who is faithful here will not be unfaithful in the easier great things.

The Watchword.

"Each for all and all for each," is the watchword of the hour. A nobler message has not gone out to the people since the angels sang the song of "Peace on earth and good will unto men!" "Each for all," then each shall be saved from the sins that do beset the soul, and sins of self-seeking selfishness. "All for each" then no man shall be left to make the struggle alone and single-handed, and if "All for each," then each and all shall enter into the larger, nobler service that brings the kingdom of God in the heart of the world.—G. L. Perin, D. D.

His Right to Demand.

Christ's relation to every man's life is such, and every man's life so belongs to Christ and is so dependent on Him, that He has a right to demand its supreme choice and service. A supreme choice, or chief end, means to choose and put Christ and His service before every other relation of life, not excepting that to parents and wife and children, and if needs be, to antagonize these relations when they conflict with that to Christ.

To-morrow.

To-morrow is not for us to rejoice in or to fear. It may never come to us, and, if it comes, its bringings may be very different from our thought. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and the good thereof. However, trying to-day may be it can be endured for to-day, and to-morrow may be without trials. However joyous may be to-day, to-morrow may be far better.

Full of Vitality.

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer the popular belief that Quakerism is declining is entirely erroneous. So far from this being the case, it is said that those best informed on the subject inside and outside of the organization declare that the Society of Friends in the United States was never more vigorous or full of vitality than at present.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Gallaher has resigned the pastorate of the Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The High Street Congregational Church, Portland, Me., celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. William H. Fenn's pastorate with elaborate services.

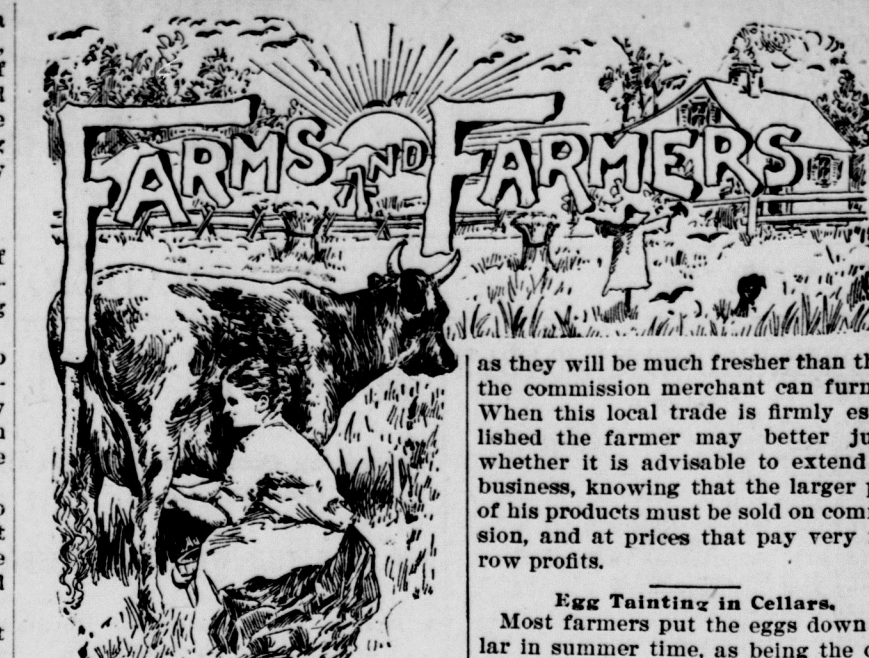
The Rev. Dr. George L. Robinson, pastor of the Roxbury, Mass., Presbyterian Church, has resigned in order to accept the professorship of Old Testament literature and exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, Canada.

Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, can set type like a professional compositor. When he established the Catholic Record in West Australia he was obliged to set his own type, and to teach the art to other priests, besides editing the paper.

The Christian Register of Boston announces that it has engaged the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale as a regular contributor. He will write each week a column entitled "Good News," dealing with the practical improvements which the Christian religion is making in the affairs of the world.

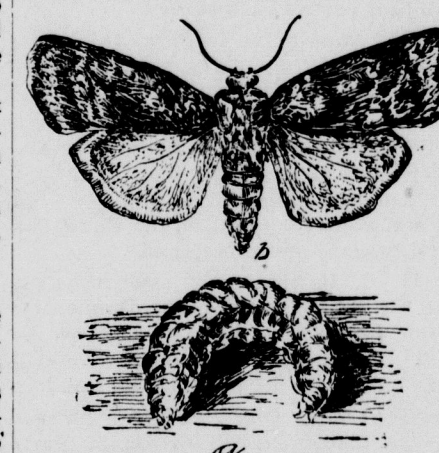
Dean Hole made a scene in Rochester Cathedral on a recent Sunday. A canon whose business it was to read the first lesson omitted certain passages which he thought improper. The Dean was to read the second lesson, but before beginning he solemnly read the passages omitted in the first lesson.

A religious journal recalls some pithy words of counsel which the late Mr. Spurgeon once gave to young candidates for the ministry. "Mind you, avoid inappropriate texts," he said. "One brother preached on the loss of a ship with all hands on board from 'So he bringeth them to their desired haven,' and another, returning from his marriage holiday, 'The troubles of my heart are enlarged. O, bring me out of my distress.' Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said: 'I fly from star to star, from cherry to cherry beam.' Get among your people, or somebody may be saying of you, as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays."



Cutworms and White Grubs.

The cutworm is commonly confused with the white grub, and is in many cases mistaken for the grub. The adult of the cutworm is a moth, and lays its eggs mostly in grass and other places. The larva or worm feeds upon grass and leaves of other plants—sometimes the roots—until full grown, when it enters the ground to transform, and in a few days or weeks the adult moth emerges. The moths are of various colors, and are quite common during the summer months. They are night flyers, and hide during the day in grass and other places. They measure about one to one and one-half inches across the wings, and are commonly called millers. The white grub, on the other hand, is the larva or worm hatched from eggs laid by the June or May beetles. The eggs are usually laid in grass, where they hatch in about a



month, and the little grubs feed upon the rootlets of various plants for the first year. They burrow down into the ground from 18 inches to two feet, where they remain over winter. During the second year the grub eats near the surface, and does great damage on account of its size and larger appetite. They spend the winter as before, and the third year they reach maturity. The grub passes its transformation in little cells in the earth, and the mature beetle emerges in the spring. The adult is a dark chestnut brown beetle, the head often black, and the breast sometimes covered with yellowish hairs. The body is about an inch long, and the

beetles are rapacious feeders. They appear in May and June, buzzing about certain trees at night. It is not an uncommon thing just at dusk, in May or June, to see thousands of beetles swarming about trees. They feed upon the leaves, and often defoliate large numbers of trees. Summing up, then, the adult of the white grub is the May or June beetle, and that of the cutworm a delicate moth. Grubs usually feed upon roots, and remain below the surface, while cutworms feed upon leaves and other foliage, eating at night and hiding during the day under anything that will conceal them. When these insects are numerous they are difficult to combat over large areas. In gardens, cutworms may be destroyed by strewing bunches of green grass, clover, cabbage leaves, etc., between the rows and sprinkling with paris green in solution—a teaspoonful to a pail of water. If this is done before the crops are planted, or the seeds have come up, many of the young worms will be destroyed before they can do any harm. In a small way tomato, cabbage and other plants can be protected by encircling their stems close to the ground with bands of tin or tarred paper. Rotation of crops may often be advantageous with field crops.—American Agriculturist.

Sweet Corn Stalks.

It too often happens that when sweet corn in gardens is stripped of its ears the stalks are left to dry up and become woody, in which condition they are worth very little for feeding. There is much more sweet in the juices of ordinary corn, and they are well worth eating for. On most farms they can be fed at once to the cows, and if there are immature ears on the stalks they will be all the better feed for that. Where sweet corn is grown largely for canning or for market there is not apt to be any neglect of the stalks, as the value of these is necessary to make the crop pay. It is in private gardens, where only a little sweet corn is grown, that this waste usually occurs.

Farm Notes.

It is stated that in Minnesota the sunflower is raised for fuel, an acre furnishing a year's supply for a family, the heads, seeds and stalks all being burned.

Dogs seldom attack sheep if one member of the flock has a bell, as sheep-killing dogs are suspicious and dislike the noise or alarm. Breeders who have tried bells report favorably of their use.

The largest sheep owner in the world is said to be S. McCaughey, of the Coonong Station, at Jerilderie, New South Wales. He has 3,000,000 acres of land and last season sheared 1,000,000 sheep.

One of the most useful appliances on a farm, and which costs but very little compared with the many uses to which it can be put, is the windmill. It grinds food, provides water for stock and can be used for irrigating small plots. They are now being adapted for purposes of irrigation on many large farms, two or more windmills being sufficient to fill a large reservoir and keep a constant supply of water.

as they will be much fresher than those the commission merchant can furnish. When this local trade is firmly established the farmer may better judge whether it is advisable to extend his business, knowing that the larger part of his products must be sold on commission, and at prices that pay very narrow profits.

Egg Tainting in Cellars.

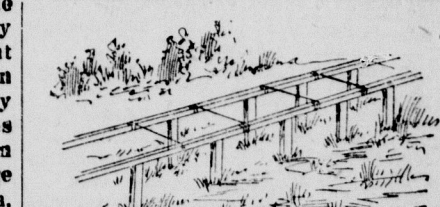
Most farmers put the eggs down cellar in summer time, as being the coolest place they can find for them. This is all right if the cellar has been duly cleaned, whitewashed and ventilated, so as to keep its air pure. But there are conditions in which eggs in cellars will spoil quite as quickly as in a warmer room upstairs. The egg shell is porous. If there are odors of decaying vegetables or of tainted meat in the air, they will penetrate the egg. While the germ will not begin to develop a chick at the cellar temperature, the presence of tainted air in contact with the egg will cause it to lose its flavor almost at once, and soon become as bad as it is possible for an egg to be. In such cases the chick dies and its own decay makes the egg worse than it would otherwise be. Eggs for keeping ought never to be fertilized. The cocks should either be killed off or confined so they cannot get to the hens after midsummer. In this way much trouble will be saved. The hens will lay more eggs, and eggs thus produced infertile can be easily kept until winter and sold at winter prices.

New Varieties of Wheat.

The wheat blossom usually fertilizes itself, and for this reason new varieties are rarely originated, except by sports. But the crossing of different varieties may be done artificially by taking off the stamens from one ear, and carefully depositing on the blossom the pollen of a different variety. It is not best to try to cross widely different varieties, as these would be only mongrels. This seems to be the origin of some new varieties of wheat which are partly bald and partly bearded. Some have thought these were distinct varieties, but a farmer who saved seed of each separate, and sowed both, found that the bald and bearded heads appeared in both lots, though the majority of the grain was of the kind sown.

Support for Berry Bushes.

Wire is very commonly used as a support for raspberry and blackberry bushes, this being of necessity very stout and very firmly braced. But this does not suffice to keep the wire stiffly in place. Where wires are stretched along each side of a row already, they can be made much more efficient by tying them together with cross wires every ten feet or so. This pulls them together and keeps the bushes upright and in place. Where there is no support at present and support it to be given the bushes, the plan shown in the diagram can be followed to advantage. Light wooden strips of inch-square stuff are held up by stakes of the same material and rigidly attached to each other by



cross wires. These cross wires are the most important part of the whole, for they are constantly pulling the bushes up into close quarters—the one thing for which supports are desired.

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Mrs. V. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A

specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

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PRESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS.

And Now Diaz Is Again Chosen Chief Magistrate of Mexico.

The recent election of Gen. Porfirio Diaz to a fifth term in the presidency of the Mexican republic is evidence of the strong hold which this progressive old statesman has on his fellow countrymen. It is all the more noteworthy because the election was unanimous—an unparalleled triumph in the history of republics. For twenty years he has held the presidency of Mexico.

It is to his personal traits and talents that his success must be attributed.



GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

He is a man of serious character and judicious disposition, possessed of remarkable perseverance, firm of purpose, broad minded, sincere, thoughtful and of sound judgment. When first he entered upon office he made it his business to put an end to the brigandage and rapine by which Mexico had been disturbed for generations; and he was successful in this work. He next undertook the settlement of all outstanding disputes with foreign governments; and his success in this undertaking furnished evidence of his diplomatic ability, which was manifested even in the case of the United States, and in dealing with American claims against Mexico. Since that time he has been constant in his efforts to advance the well being of his country. At the close of President Diaz's fourth term of office the people of Mexico are better off than they ever were at any other time since the Spanish conquest. The population has advanced beyond 12,000,000, and is probably one-fifth greater than it was at the time of his first election as President twenty years ago.

Diaz, who is 66 years of age, has had an adventurous career. At the age of 17 he entered the army, and at the same time continued his education in law and the sciences. Throughout the revolution of 1855 he was active and at its close was elected to Congress. When Maximilian established his empire, Diaz was one of the patriots who demurred, and in the war which ended with the young Austrian's execution Diaz was a leader. At its close he resumed a seat in Congress, was active in politics, and in 1876 was elected to the office which he now holds.

SOMEBODY'S ABSENT DARLING.

Where Wandering Willie Is To-Night—According to Him.



Dear Father: Have been unable to write lately, as have spent most of my time in wheeling. Have succeeded in making a very fast record for myself and am now doing great time. The machine I have been using is one of the old-fashioned kind, rather heavy, with non-detachable chain and ball bearing. Notwithstanding this, I expect to lead all competitors in the go-as-you-please race to-night and get away easy. Your affectionate son, **JIMMY**.

HOOF PARINGS A PANACEA.

Blacksmith Tells Queer Tales of Superstitious Persons and Dogs.

What becomes of the parings from the hoofs of horses in blacksmith shops? A horseshoer who was asked this question let his hammer fall on his anvil and told a reporter some queer things—that dogs make away with most of the parings, which are esteemed a great delicacy in canine households; that a choice paring is a fancy tidbit which can be secured by the commonest dog if he be watchful and industrious. The glue in the paring is probably the part relished, the smith said.

Negroes have a superstitious fondness for hoof parings. Some are said to carry a piece for good luck. Others use the parings to make decoctions for various diseases. An old white-haired negro, suffering with toothache, went into a Grand avenue shop not long ago and said that if he could get some horse hoof parings to smoke in his pipe he could cure his toothache. The blacksmith's helpers were ready to assist him, and being a waggish lot of fellows, they did even more than was expected. The old negro's pipe was

filled with parings, horse hair and other things that made the vilest smell imaginable when a match was touched to them. One of the helpers inhaled the smoke from a cigarette, which act the old negro imitated with his pipe. It was momentarily expected that he would collapse, but he didn't. He walked away, saying: "Young gentlemen, I'm done cured, when yer get de toothache, jes smoke hoss hoof."

A story is told that gypsies stole away valuable dogs by occasionally dropping a small paring which the dog finds and eats. The animal continues to follow the gypsy until he is caught and carried away.

Horse hoof parings are not the only thing in demand at a blacksmith shop. The scales which the smith hammers from the glowing metal are considered a valuable ingredient for medicines which negroes make. Iron scales and molasses boiled together are administered for dropsy and liver complaint. Housewives also mix the scales with the soil in which geraniums are planted. This is said to cause the blossoms to take on a much darker hue.—Kansas City Journal.

PAINTER THOMAS' TIN HOUSE.

Probably the Biggest Coffee Pot in the United States.

At Denison, Texas, lives Mr. John Greenfield Thomas. John is a painter, has one eye, had a wife and home, and has had so much whisky that now he has nothing except an old coffee pot. But it is a big coffee pot—possibly the biggest in the country.

This coffee pot was originally made to do service as a sign on Burnett avenue, and is 9 feet high and 3½ feet in diameter. Its days of usefulness as a sign have passed, and John has exercised squatter sovereignty and made it his sleeping apartment. For three years he has comfortably bunked there. He



MR. THOMAS AND HIS COFFEE POT.

doesn't enter by the top, but by a door cut in the bottom, the coffee pot now lying on its side.

Lowell's Stoicism.

Some men are full of surprises, even to their intimate friends. No one ever suspected the poet Lowell of stoicism until he suffered from gout; then the pain brought out that "he had the pride of a North American Indian in the unflinching endurance of physical agony." Mr. G. W. Smalley, in an essay on "Mr. Lowell in England," published in Harper's, refers to this side of the poet's character.

"Visit him in these days, and if you did not know him well you might never guess that he was suffering. The worst paroxysms were borne in silence with a set face which was capable of a smile."

Mr. Smalley narrates that one summer Mr. Lowell had an unusually violent attack. Perhaps the trouble might be something besides gout. He took Mr. Smalley's advice regarding a physician, "no gout specialist, but a first-rate all-around man."

Doctor Broadbent—now Sir William Broadbent—was called, and went at once to see him. It was gout and nothing else, though a very acute attack, and the pain violent.

The physician wrote a prescription. "What is that for?" inquired the patient.

"To relieve the pain."

"Thank you, doctor, but I only wanted to know it was really gout," and no persuasion could induce him to take the medicine. He seemed to wish, says Mr. Smalley, to convince himself that he was not to be conquered by pain. Later he had too many opportunities; but to see others suffer was a thing he could not bear.

Wellington Hated Flattery.

As the duke of Wellington was standing one day opposite his house in Piccadilly, waiting an opportunity to cross the street, an entire stranger to him offered his arm to the duke to assist him in crossing. Although Wellington hated assistance of any kind, he accepted the stranger's arm, and the latter, having secured a passage by signing to the drivers of the vehicles to stop, conducted the great man in safety across the street. "I thank you, sir," said the duke, releasing his arm and proceeding to his house door. But the stranger, instead of moving off, raised his hat and delivered himself to the following effect: "Your grace, I have passed a long and not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." "Don't be a damned fool!" responded the duke, and turned on his heel.

Showman—This is a picture of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea. One of the audience—But I don't see the Israelites! Showman—Oh, they've just crossed over! One of the audience—Well, where are the Egyptians? Showman—They're just gone under! Say, how much will you take to take your money back?—Pick Me Up.

Hicks—Do you think it naturally follows because a man is a politician that he is a liar? Wicks—Oh, no; but unless a man is an expert liar I should not call him much of a politician.—Boston Transcript.

Do men who have cork legs go to bed with them on?

At Richmond. They'll meet no more at Richmond—the men who fought with Lee, who met the marching legions of Sherman to the sea, who blazed the way with "Stonewall" and carved their glorious names On the battlefields of Richmond, of "Richmond on the James."

They'll meet no more at Richmond; their brows are bowed and white, And faint the campfires flicker from the valleys of the night, And "Farewell" echoes down the lines where flashed their crimson blades, And the shadows deepen, deepen round the boys of the brigades.

They'll meet no more at Richmond, where every battle died In memorial roses sends messages to God, Where brave and bright they faced the fight where Lee and Jackson led And left the dim vales glorious with the ashes of their dead.

They'll meet no more at Richmond; the long night's shadows fall; O'er the dividing ramparts the phantom captains call, And "Farewell" echoes down the lines where flashed their warring blade.— A long farewell to Richmond from the boys of the brigades! —Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

SENATOR TURPIE.

Some Stories of the Famous Gentleman From Indiana.

Senator Turpie is one of the most interesting characters in public life. He is, perhaps, the most scholarly man on the Democratic side of the senate. Handicapped by partial palsy and an unpleasant and indistinct voice, he yet ranks as one of the best orators in congress, though from his infirmities of voice and delivery there is more pleasure in reading than in listening to his speeches. He possesses a vast vocabulary and a power of invective that constitute him an antagonist to be avoided by discreet opponents.

He was graduated at Kenyon, Ohio's famous college. When he went there, he was a raw youth from the farm. It was the custom at Kenyon to divide the students into two sets or classes for purposes of debate. The division of new students was made when the course began each year. The year of Turpie's first attendance the leaders divided the newcomers amicably until Turpie only was left. He was of such unpromising appearance that neither side wanted him. But he had to be taken by one or the other, so the leaders sat down and played a game of seven up, Turpie, unknown to himself, forming the stake, but with the agreement that the loser should take him.

After the game the winner thought he had a great joke on his antagonist, but his satisfaction did not last long, for in a month Turpie came to be recognized as the best man in the college and remained its intellectual star until graduation.—Washington Post.

Grace Darling's Monument.

It is reported that the Grace Darling monument in Bamborough, England, is in a deplorable state. Vandals have broken off the railing surrounding the tomb and made use of it for chipping pieces from the recumbent figure of the maiden. The right arm has been destroyed in this manner, and half the blade of the oar, which lies beside the figure, has been broken off.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced that it was local. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TO OUR READERS who use or need the most economical power, we wish to call attention to the 2½ ACTUAL HORSE POWER HERCULES GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE for \$185.00, with discount for cash, manufactured by the Hercules Engine Works, San Francisco; the best and most reliable engine ever offered on the Pacific Coast. This engine is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Milltown, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

"Say, I've had an offer to go to work for a Chicago wholesale house. What would you do if you were in my shoes?" After a careful inspection—"I think I would black 'em."

BY STEAMER, TRAIN OR BOAT?

Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever it is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and for malarial troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervous trouble.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Mailed free. Send to Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

First Hood's Sarsaparilla DROPSY

Last and always advertised as a true blood purifier. The most wonderful cures on record are made and the greatest sales are won by

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

Be sure to get Hood's, only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured With Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c in stamps of pay postage. Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

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BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of ordinary grease. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

\$250,000

To Be Given Away

this year in valuable articles to smokers of

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each 2-ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4-ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share.

The Best Smoking Tobacco Made

Be Sure

'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process."

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure—no chemicals.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

"Takes the Cake."

Battle Ax

PLUG

You may have "money to burn," but even so, you needn't throw it away. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grades for the same money.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WHITE LIGHT OLENA

This Oil is made from Pennsylvania Crude, and put up for Family Use for such persons as desire oil that is ABSOLUTELY SAFE—no smoke, no smell, high fire test, and water white. . . . This Oil has no superior in the market, and a trial will satisfy any person, so they will use no other.

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CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Ointment Syrup. Takes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

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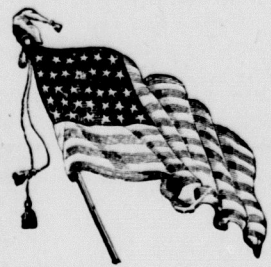
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.



Patriotism, Protection

—AND—
Prosperity.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

—OF OHIO.—

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART,

—OF NEW JERSEY.—

Election, November 3, 1896.

DISGRACEFUL DEMAGOGUERY.

The burden of the free silver song of late has been of the masses and the classes. The San Francisco Examiner harps upon this theme daily. It declares that for the first time in the history of political parties, all the poor are upon one side and all the rich upon the other; that a vote for Bryan and Sewall means a vote for the common people, while a vote for McKinley and Hobart means a vote to perpetuate a kid glove aristocracy. This kind of rot is an insult not only to the intelligence of the regular readers and patrons of that paper, but to workingmen as well, whose votes it is intended thereby to influence. Everyone knows the owner of the Examiner, and knows that he is a multi-millionaire, born with both a gold and a silver spoon in his mouth. It is no secret that all the millionaire silver miners and most of the great gold miners as well (for almost all the large operators in gold mines are interested in silver mines), are arrayed upon the side of free silver. Arthur Sewall, the free silver Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is himself a millionaire.

As a matter of fact, there are rich men upon both sides in this campaign, as well as poor men and men of the middle classes. All this talk about the masses and the classes, is the cheapest kind of claptrap, and no one knows it better than these free silver claquers. Their course in this regard is simply proof of their desperation. They see the great army of wage earners rallying to the banner of protection; to the banner that stands for sound money and the chance to earn it," and they are alarmed. Their aim and purpose is apparent. They hope by appeals to the passions, the prejudices and the selfish instincts of men, to hold in their ranks those of their followers who are honest, but deluded, and to gather to their flag the non-descript bands of the "weary Willies," the worthless, the discontented and unfortunate.

The plan will not work; its purpose is apparent. There is nothing an honest workingman despises so much as hypocrisy. This contest cannot be won by deception, or the cheap tricks of the political demagogue. The party that attempts in this country to array the masses against the classes, will find the masses arrayed against it.

THE CRIME AGAINST AMERICAN LABOR.

The free silver fanatics may beat their drums, toot their tin horns and talk until their throats are tired, but they cannot make workingmen believe that the present woes of wage earners are due to the alleged "crime of '73." The common people are endowed with common sense, and they know that from 1873 to 1892—a period of nearly twenty years—work was abundant, wages good, payments prompt, money at par and want unknown.

American workingmen are aware that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They know a great crime against American labor has been com-

mitted, and they know to a certainty where, when, and by whom this crime was done.

They know that when a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President struck down protection to American industries in 1893, that the crime of the century against American labor was consummated and that among the most ardent, the most active, and the most eager of those who wrought that great wrong, was Wm. J. Bryan.

Contractor Eade returned from San Francisco a day or two since and has resumed work on Main street after having compromised with the corporation holding a patent on "steamed bitumen." We have not interviewed Mr. Eade on the subject, but from other parties we have learned that he paid something like \$500 royalties and costs of the injunction suit. In other words he has been bunced out of that sum by a private corporation, assisted by the patent laws of the United States.

The process patented, as already stated in these columns, possesses no more originality than does the simple method of boiling eggs, and not half as much merit as the old-fashioned way of steaming dumplings. Why the robbery is tolerated is easily explained when we learn that the majority of contractors like Mr. Eade are poor, and in a long-drawn fight with a corporation that has grown rich by collecting an unjust tribute from the weak, would be at a fearful disadvantage, as the latter would in all probability, carry the matter to the U. S. Supreme Court, and thus the small fry would be froze out before the case was decided, hence they calmly submit to being robbed. A combination should be formed by the small contractors in this State with a view to knocking out this infamous trust. We hope our brethren of the press will give this subject their earliest attention.—Salinas Owl.

The instance cited by the Owl is only one among many cases of the perversion and prostitution of the patent laws of the United States, to enable combines and trusts to impose unjust and heavy burdens upon the people. The abuses which have grown up under the patent system have assumed such proportions that it has become a serious question whether the general good would not be promoted by its abolition.

A CALAMITY CABINET.

Should such a calamity befall us as the election of W. J. Bryan to the Presidency, his Cabinet would probably be made up of the following prominent members of the Democratic and Populist parties:

State—Altgeld of Illinois.
Treasury—Bland of Missouri.
War—Tillman of South Carolina.
Attorney-General—Williams of Massachusetts.
Postmaster-General—Llewellyn of Kansas.
Navy—Penoyer of Oregon.
Interior—Waite of Colorado.
Agriculture—Would probably be handed to Sewall or Watson as a consolation prize.

BRYAN'S ANSWER.

A workingman interrupted Mr. Bryan's eloquence the other day to ask the candidate how he stood with regard to the workingman. Mr. Bryan answered by referring with a wave of his hand to the Bryan record.

Mr. Bryan's record as a public man being a brief one, may be briefly stated. Member of Congress, four years. Assisted in striking down protection to American industries and in inflicting upon this country the present Wilson-Gorman tariff law. Workingmen will find small comfort in the answer.

The San Francisco Examiner describes Bourke Cockran as "an eloquent man with the knack of getting on the wrong side of the questions of the day."

How was it four years ago when Cockran and the Examiner sailed in the same Democratic free trade boat and Cockran's eloquence was supplemented and supported by the Monarch's heavy editorials? Does the Examiner mean to say the Tammany orator was on the wrong side of that question, or does it make a difference as to whose ox is being gored?

If the San Francisco Examiner is making its fight against the funding bill and other schemes of the Southern Pacific Company upon principle and not for selfish or partisan purposes, there is a first-class opportunity for it to demonstrate the fact by calling its free silver party allies to account and demanding that the Hon. W. M. Stewart and the Hon. John P. Jones, those two distinguished aids and agents of C. P. Huntington, be required to take a back seat in the councils of the free silver party.

Arrangements are under way for the establishment of a sanitarium on an extensive scale in San Jacinto.

NEW LIFE FOR WELLS

AN ELECTRICAL CONTRIVANCE FOR
THAWING OUT PETROLEUM.

A Washington Man Has Invented a Machine by Means of Which It Is Thought Old Wells Will Be Given a New Lease of Life—Standard Oil Controls It.

The result of a useful invention which is just about to be placed on the market will be to create a new era in the history of oil and to start a fresh life in the regions which have flourished in the past, but are now regarded as played out. It will turn the desert regions of the oil sections into bustling towns and will furnish an enormous supply of petroleum that would be sufficient of itself to do the work of the greater part of the world. The dead wells will become as fountains, and the springs of the deep will give up their wealth in an inexhaustible quantity.

This invention is the work of a Washington gentleman, Mr. Tapley W. Young, and consists of an electric heater, which can be lowered into the well. The electricity is generated in large quantities, and so powerful is the heat that the refuse matter, which clogs the pores of the stone, will be melted and run out, thus allowing the fresh upward flow of oil.

To understand the principles upon which this invention is founded, it will be necessary to explain that the theories as to exhaustion of so many wells is that the oil in passing upward through the stone has clogged the porous stone with paraffin in such quantities that the further flow is stopped, and the well ceases to produce. Some think that it is because the supply in the earth has been given out, but the generally accepted idea is that the oil is still in abundance, and only ceases to flow when the exit is stopped.

The stone through which the oil passes is of a very porous nature, and as the liquid is in a crude state the thick matter becomes as dregs, settling in the rock near the edges of the bottom of the well. It has been common to use torpedoes to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus breaking up the clogged matter, but this is an expensive process.

By the Young method the machine, which is about three feet long and resembles an iron cartridge, is placed at the bottom of the well and the electricity turned on so powerfully that it receives just enough volts to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. The current goes down the wires, and by the peculiar construction of the carbon packed chambers the intense heat is radiated about into the rock in all directions. Thus the paraffin and other refuse is softened and melted up so that it runs, and when the well is started a fresh flow takes place just as strong as it did when the well was first sunk. This rejuvenating of the dry wells of the oil districts of the United States means a great deal of money to the people of Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and Indiana. Many a man who has lost his fortune in the drying up of his well will be again able to pump dozens of barrels. Hundreds of wells will spring into new life, thousands of dollars will be made from what is now worthless property, and millions of barrels of oil will be added to the annual production of the country.

The invention made by Mr. Young is in the hands of the Standard Oil company and will be thoroughly tested. As that company owns so much oil land, the machine will be a source of the saving of great wealth to them as well as to the many hundreds of people all over the districts in New York and Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Times.

ASTRIDE OLD MIKE.

How Billy Bryan Carried Water In Patrick's Dayfield.

"Yes, I paid Billy Bryan the first money he ever earned," said a gray haired man as he looked up from a pile of freight bills he was auditing. The speaker was John W. Patrick, a freight clerk in the office at Front and Wood streets, Cincinnati. Patrick was working away at his accounts when a reporter found him, but he took time enough to tell an interesting story.

"I used to live in Salem, Ills.," he said, "and I was well acquainted with the Bryans. Billy Bryan's father was a county judge. He had a pretty good sized farm near town, and as he did not have time to attend to it he put it down in grass.

"I was in the hay business then and handled the crop two seasons. It was in 1872. Judge Bryan brought Billy Bryan out and asked me to put him to work in the wheat harvest field. I made him the water boy, and he rode Old Mike, a broken down family horse, all over the field, with two water jugs.

"When the oats were ready to harvest, Billy hired another boy and put up all the shocks. He saved his wages until \$100 was due. Even then the boy discussed politics at noon."

Bishop Williams Ill.

The Right Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut, is ill with sciatica at his home in Middletown and has been compelled to cancel all his engagements. He is the oldest Anglican bishop in the world in time of consecration and the presiding bishop of the house of bishops of the United States. Bishop Williams recently received an invitation to be present in person or by representative at the thirteen hundredth anniversary next year of the English church and of the baptism of the English king by St. Augustine.

Socialists Go Abroad.

Matthew Maguire, the Socialist candidate for vice president of the United States, and Lucien Sanial of the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance sailed on the American liner St. Louis for Europe. They will attend the international socialist trade congress which begins in London on July 27. Mr. Sanial represents the alliance and Mr. Maguire the New Jersey socialist unions.

F. A. HORNBLOWER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building.

Redwood City, Cal.

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Dentist,

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Board by the Day or Week
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Rooms Single or in Suits.

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Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS,
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On Lower Floor LINDEN HOUSE, All
Kinds of Work on Harness and Saddles
Done Promptly and at Reasonable
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A SPECIALTY.
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FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

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No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways,
Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for
Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand
and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stable, Lux Avenue.

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San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND FANCY CAKES
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

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New Building.

New Furniture.

Wheelmen's Headquarters.

BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.

E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. PETERSON,
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco.
Special Attention Paid to the Washing of Flannels and Silks.
All Repairing Attended to. Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

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corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenues,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

Economy is the key to wealth. A penny saved is equivalent to two earned.

George H. Chapman was in town Friday.

G. W. Bennett, of Alameda, was in town Sunday.

We have not seen any of that San Pedro venison as yet.

Mrs. Kate Henneberg paid a visit to her friends here on Tuesday.

Mr. Klotz has macadamized Baden avenue in front of his house.

If you spend your money at home you may expect to see it again.

The deer slayers report San Pedro ranch long on fog and short on deer.

Hon. Jacob Bryan came down from Colma on Monday and paid our town a brief visit.

Wm Kelly is repainting and renovating the inside of his building on Grand avenue.

Over forty new members were enrolled in the Baden Republican Club during the past week.

We have been informed that it was dogs and not deer our local sports were in pursuit of last week.

General W. J. Sinclair returned from the mines last Monday, and reports prospects as being glittering.

No item of local news is too insignificant for this column. Trifles make up life and help to make the newspaper.

How can you expect your home merchant to carry a full stock of goods, if half the townspeople buy in San Francisco?

On Tuesday last Edward Maywald was held to answer on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder.

A. G. Bissett has leased the Point boarding-house and will be ready to receive boarders September 1st. Mr. Bissett will refit the house with new furniture.

District Attorney H. W. Walker and A. J. Thatcher, Esq., attorney-at-law, of Redwood City, were in town Tuesday in connection with the preliminary examination in the Maywald case.

George Steiger came up from San Jose on Saturday last and spent most of the day in town. Mr. Steiger says there is a probability that the pottery works will be re-opened next month.

Sam Trask writes that he has reached Arizona all right and obtained great relief from his old enemy, the asthma, but that the heat in that land of cactus and sage brush is almost unendurable.

On Tuesday the steamer Caroline dumped a cargo of pears at the wharf, free for any workman who would carry them home. Needless to say the wharf was cleared in short order. The Caroline did the same good act last year.

Fred Johnson, formerly of the firm of Swanson & Johnson, proprietors of the Central Hotel, was in town last week. Johnson has become a Trinity county gold miner and says that business beats keeping a Baden boarding-house.

The pound was filled with animals last Saturday night. What is needed is a consistent and uniform enforcement of the law. We venture to say, if the law is enforced every day in the week without favor or partiality, that every citizen in this town will acquiesce in, if they do not approve of, such action.

The first supply of Republican campaign literature was received from the State Central Committee on Tuesday, and is now on file at the courtroom in the Postoffice building. The courtroom will hereafter be open every evening as a reading-room for the use of members of the Republican Club and their friends.

The Southern Pacific Company sent an engineer down to this place on Wednesday to figure on the construction of another bridge on the railroad between San Bruno and this place, the object being to provide another outlet for the water which becomes dammed up and overflows the low land on west side of the railroad during the rainy season.

A large party made up of leading ladies of our little town, left on Friday for Stockton. Our suffrage reporter strongly suspects they have gone to meet Aunt Susan, and that upon their return the suffrage campaign will be prosecuted here and hereabouts, with a vigor that will cause male politicians to become mute with wonder and pale from envy.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sneath are at home again at their beautiful residence at Jersey Farm. The 10th inst., which marked their return from the city, was a most notable and auspicious occasion, for, upon that day, at the age of one month, Baby Sneath first took possession of the farm and the Sneath house, and will hereafter rule that realm with autocratic sway. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sneath will be pleased to know that Mrs. Sneath is fast regaining health and strength. As to Baby Sneath he is surely a fine, strong sturdy boy fit to rule anywhere, and were it not that he is the image of his father and that we don't like to compliment grown-up folks, even by implication, we would mention the fact that he is as handsome as he is robust.

Doctor A. J. Holcomb, of this place, is the owner of a very rare and interesting set of jewelry, consisting of a lady's pin and earrings. The pin consists of a white stone, nearly circular, said to be a Turkish opal, set about with gold in filigree work of almost lacelike fineness. The earrings have each the same kind of stone in the form of a long pendant, set in gold in like manner to the pin. It is claimed

that these jewels were at one time owned and worn by the celebrated Indian princess, Pocahontas, of early American colonial fame. They were presented to Doctor Holcomb by R. T. Tarr, of New York, who received them as a memento or souvenir from Mrs. Purcell of Virginia. Mrs. Purcell is said to have been the last lineal descendant of Pocahontas in Virginia. This jewelry was at one time placed on exhibition at Tiffanys' in New York city, where it attracted a great deal of attention and was much admired.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEET.

A meeting of the San Mateo County Board of Health was held last Wednesday afternoon in San Mateo. The Board perfected its organization by electing W. H. Kinne, president of the Board, and W. J. Martin, secretary. J. R. Goodspeed, M. D., of San Mateo, was appointed inspector of live stock.

RAFFLE.

A raffle for a fine hand-made harness will be held at the Linden Hotel on Tuesday evening, August 25, 1896. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be procured upon application to H. J. Vandenberg, at the Linden House.

NOTICE.

Peter E. Kelly, agent for the San Francisco Call, and dealer in Foreign and Domestic newspapers, magazines and periodicals, Colma, Cal.

FOUND A BICYCLE.

On Friday, August 7th, a bicycle was found on Mission road, by Mr. A. Wilber. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

PRESS NOTES.

THE BANTAM STATES.

The little States, admitted by Republican Congress, cackle louder about "Free and unlimited coinage," than all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined. Scan the figures of these howling States whose Senators are the big "I."

	Electoral votes.
Colorado.....	4
Idaho.....	3
Montana.....	3
Nevada.....	3
Wyoming.....	3
Utah.....	3
Washington.....	4
Suppose, for variety, we add Kansas.....	10
votes engaged in howling down the New England States with.....	39
New Jersey.....	10
New York.....	36
Pennsylvania.....	32
	117

If we were a "Bantam, we would be ashamed to look a person in the face, and would keep our mouths shut.—Bridgeport Chronicle-Union.

Sixteen to one would mean other things than the coinage of gold and silver at the above ratio. In addition to that we would have 16 unemployed men where we now have 1.

16 strikes where we now have 1.

16 commercial failures where we now have 1.

16 criminals where we now have 1.

16 paupers where we now have 1.

16 closed manufacturing where we now have 1.

And so on ad infinitum.—Ontario Record.

Bosh—The Examiner and Sacramento Bee have had a "coupon vote" on the "free silver" craze and the Examiner publishes the result as follows, in total:

For free coinage, 10,651, against free coinage, 1,578, and in the list of votes of counties Mono is credited with 501 for, and 7 against.

What bosh! Mono will not poll much over 560 votes, and to say that 501 individual votes were polled here is undoubtedly false. While our people are all in favor of silver there are not 508 in the county that would take the trouble to cut out a coupon and vote and mail it to the Examiner, and if it has been done it is a fraudulent vote.

Mono county will give McKinley a good majority.—Bridgeport Chronicle-Union.

Smallpox in Cuba.

The marine hospital bureau is receiving full reports of the progress of the yellow fever, cholera and smallpox epidemics progressing in various parts of the world. While these show a heavy mortality for the hot months, the ravages, however, are not such as to cause fear so far as this country is concerned.

The last reports from Cuba show that smallpox is proving more deadly than yellow fever. The fever is epidemic at the seaport towns where the Spanish troops are garrisoned, but the smallpox is virulent throughout the interior. A recent letter from Dr. Caminero, United States sanitary inspector at Santiago de Cuba, says there are 2,000 cases in that city, which has 12,000 population.

Talk of a McKinley Tour.

The impression prevails that Bryan will be put on the stump for a personal canvass. This naturally causes discussion as to whether the Republican managers will not follow the same course and have McKinley make a tour.

His capability in that line is already known, and while no one in authority pretends to know positively that such will be the case, it is expected that he will at least make a campaigning tour westward.

Take No Chances.

When you see a loose wire dangling from a pole or lying across the sidewalk or in the street, do not take any chances. Keep your hands off. Notify the police and live.—Washington Star.

A STYLISH TURNOUT.

MRS. CLEVELAND HAS A NEW TEAM OF HORSES AT BUZZARDS BAY.

The President's Wife Is the Owner of the Gray Gables Estate—All Ostentation Is Frowned Down at Cape Cod.

President Cleveland rides in Mrs. Cleveland's carriage here at Gray Gables. His coachman is not his at all, but his better half's. From the handsome pair of bays, the carriage, the coachman, down to the very harnesses the entire outfit is my lady's own. It is said here that her ownership does not stop at the contents of the stable, but the entire estate in hers as well. But if this is true, there is one thing in which the man of the house is permitted to assert his supremacy. The president pays the taxes. The assessors of the town of Bourne have Mr. Cleveland on their little list and do not recognize his wife as a source of financial relief to the town treasury. The president is good enough for them. He accepts the decree of values of the Monument Neck estate and settles up with the tax collector without a murmur each year.

Mrs. Cleveland is putting more style into her equipage this summer than formerly. The horses are carriage horses this time. In seasons past she fell into the common error that heavy draft horses were indispensable on Cape Cod for pulling even a light carriage on the heavy sandy roads. But experience has taught both Mrs. Cleveland and the president that mere weight in driving horses does not count for much here. One might just as well have such a stylish pair as she has brought here this season as to insist upon anything approaching truck horses that are out of proportion with the remainder of the turnout. Good wind, grit and short legs for hill climbing count more than size or sheer strength of sinew in horseflesh. The native horse runs below the medium sized stature of country horses in New England. They are tough, wiry beasts and seem to have that touch suggestive of web footedness, which permits their hoofs to pound along over the deep sand without sinking into or throwing it in clouds with each step.

This said of the Cape Cod girls that the remarkable agility they have acquired in walking with apparent ease and comfort over the deep sand is owing to a peculiar knack, as they term it, of walking with a forward and backward roll, which turns the toes up in front with each step and the heels up in back in the same manner. The native horses have that same knack. It is a quick lifting of the feet immediately upon their striking the earth with a lightness that is very marked. Perhaps this constant training in workaday life is what makes the Cape Codders such exceptionally good dancers on the ball-room floors.

Mrs. Cleveland's new pair are light bays and well matched—much better matched than the pair she drove last summer, as the latter were uneven in size and one was at least two shades darker than the other. The new horses are better matched in both respects. They are by no means small, but in good proportion to the two seated, canopy topped carryall to which they are nearly always attached.

This carryall is not new this year. It was made in Binghamton, N. Y., several years ago for the presidential family, and it does not seem to wear out. It is a low box, roomy affair, finished in the natural wood of a yellow brown tint. Curtains that are kept constantly rolled up all around, except in very severe weather, are of a tint to match the woodwork. It is upholstered in russet leather throughout.

Everything about it is of russet yellow brown shade, and the horses come about as near to the prevailing tone as it is possible to find. That is wherein the turnout this summer is much nearer to being a perfect symphony in color than before.

But Mrs. Cleveland does not carry out the color scheme to the limit. She refuses to use a natural leather color harness. It is always cheap looking. Her horses' harnesses are black leather throughout and somewhat elaborate. They are silver mounted in a new pattern, and on the saddle pad in either side, on the blinders, and on each rosette of the bridle are these three letters in a monogram: "F. F. C."

These are the initials of Mrs. Cleveland. Frances Folsom Cleveland they stand for, and are the insignia that the equipage throughout is the personal property of the wife of the president. These initials are raised letters of polished silver of a peculiar, elongated, very English pattern.

Mrs. Cleveland does not compel her coachman to don his livery here. Livery is a mark of servitude, and nothing is more offensive than this to a Cape Codder, born to the notion that all men are created equal according to the constitution. The president and his family appear to recognize this trait in the native yeomanry and to appreciate it. Dan Nolan, their coachman, is a good natured Celt, to whom livery is no cross, but rather a mark of distinction, especially when it is the livery of the White House. He can handle the reins with a skill born of experience and natural aptitude.

There are those who come here and display their wealth in livery, that is gaudy and positively not to be overlooked. But it is frowned upon, and few, if any, who are in the best circles permit it. They assert that it destroys the unconventional of the place, which to them is one of its chiefest charms. This sort of display was attempted at Marion several summers ago, but the social rulers positively would not have it.

The determination to keep the Cape Cod resorts provincial and true to the charm that first made them so particularly attractive as a place of unconventional recreation is persisted in today as ever. At Onset Bay camp ground a man may walk the entire length of Onset

avenue, the principal thoroughfare and only business street of any importance, attired in nothing more than an ordinary bathing suit, and he excites no comment. A man with a silk hat and kid gloves will attract more attention. Unconventionality is the unwritten law of this entire summer land by the sea.

Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, with Joe Jefferson—may he live long and prosper—don old suits of clothing and old faded hats stuck full of fishhooks with bobbing ends of fish-line attached, drive down through any of these bay villages without regard to personal appearance, and their example is contagious. Daniel Webster did the same here years ago in his day, when he came here many times the guest of Samuel Tisdale at Agawan village, on the Wareham shore.

The old Tisdale estate, historic with its mementos of the times when Webster came to fish and to borrow money of his old chum to replenish that pocket which never knew how to refuse the call for a loan from some poor, unfortunate acquaintance, has recently passed into the possession of Charles Billings of Boston, the iron man, who is rehabilitating the old house and occupies it as a summer residence.

One of President Cleveland's favorite bass and trout fishing haunts is in this locality, back of Glen Charley, where Webster and Tisdale fished together before him. The country is wildly picturesque and abounds in inspiration for the temperaments that responds to nature. Brooks abound, and ponds nestle in the thickets of pitch pines and scrub oaks, while fish are usually plentiful, though the best trout brooks are controlled by private ownership.—Buzzards Bay Cor. Philadelphia Press.

OFFERED UP A LAMB.

Colored People Observe the Feast of the Passover.

"The feast of the passover" was observed at Graham's grove, Dunbar, Pa., the other day. The lamb was slain in the presence of over 1,200 enthusiastic colored people. An immense crowd of outsiders witnessed the ceremonies. Those who participated in the exercises were costumed to represent Moses and Aaron and sons and daughters. It was a wonderful sight and caused a tremendous sensation. The more ignorant class wailed and moaned while the services were in progress.

For several days Graham's grove was the Mecca toward which all the colored folk in the vicinity had been bound. About a week ago bills and posters announcing that a colored camp meeting would open at Graham's were distributed all over the county.

Rev. R. E. Brown opened the services. He explained briefly the object of the meeting. The lamb, which was tied to a tree near by, was brought to the altar and securely tied. When all was ready Rev. Brown dispatched the lamb. Its blood dripped into a bucket. A pitcher was dipped into the fluid and passed around the crowd. Later the lamb was roasted, and the eating of the passover took place. After this the bones were burned.

In the midst of the grove a large wheel was erected. It was turned by 16 burly colored men, the intention being to show up Christian faith in older times. The services wound up with a general washing of feet.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

INCREASE IN PETROLEUM.

Over 3,500,000 Barrels More Produced This Year Than Last.

The total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1895 was 52,983,526 barrels, valued at \$57,691,279, against 49,344,516 barrels in the previous year, valued at \$35,522,095. These statistics are compiled for the geological survey by Expert Joseph D. Weeks. All important producing districts shared in the increase except West Virginia and New York, which showed slight decreases.

Since the beginning of operations in Titusville, Pa., in 1859 the enormous total of 709,713,403 barrels of crude petroleum has been produced in the country, of which 516,657,260 barrels represent the product of the Pennsylvania and New York oilfields.

The stocks in the Appalachian oilfield at the close of last year were 5,344,784 barrels, a decrease from 6,499,880, the stock on hand at the close of the preceding year. The features of the year were the stock decrease, the increase of production in Ohio, Indiana and California, rise in prices and extension southward of the profitable producing districts in the Appalachian range.

A PUZZLE TO DOCTORS.

A Man Shoots Himself Twice in a Vital Spot and Still Lives.

A remarkable miscarriage of a deliberate attempt at suicide at Uniontown, Pa., is puzzling the doctors. Dr. John C. Riesinger, a well known physician, having lost the use of his muscles and being a helpless invalid, fired two bullets through his brain at the most vital point, inflicting a wound that always has produced instant death.

He is still living, possessed of complete mental activity; talked to the doctors while they probed and dressed the wound and cats heartily. No muscle paralysis followed, the wound having apparently not injured him more than any flesh wound would have done. The doctors are all at sea and think he may live indefinitely in this condition.—Philadelphia Times.

Naronic Struck an Iceberg.

A bottle containing this message was picked up recently at Holyoke, near Birkenhead: Struck iceberg; sinking fast; midocean; Naronic. Young.

The message was sent to the office of the White Star line in New York. The Naronic was one of the largest freight steamers in the White Star line's fleet. She sailed from Liverpool Feb. 11, 1893, for New York and has not been seen since that day.

CANNON AN ENDEAVORER.

The Illinois Congressman Poses as a Member of That Order.

Congressman Joe Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, arrived in Washington the other night from his home in Danville, Ills. "I am a member of the Christian Endeavor," he said to the clerk as he registered at the Normandie, "and if you are giving special rates to Christians count me in."

"Where is your badge?" asked the clerk. "My face is my badge," the congressman responded.

"I had some business in Washington," said Congressman Cannon, "and I thought, inasmuch as there was to be a Christian Endeavor convention here this week, I could come now and kill two birds with one stone. The young people seem not only to have taken possession of the capital, but of the road leading to it. On the train I was asked several times what delegation I belonged to. When I got off the train in Washington tonight, a young man rushed up, grasped my hand and pinned a badge on my coat. For a man who has been in congress 20 years I consider it a great compliment to still look like a Christian."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Gold Yielding Well.

O. C. Jones, a merchant in Wathena, Kan., has discovered gold while cleaning out an old well in the upper part of town. In digging the hole deeper he came upon a vein of black sand, and his attention was attracted to it as it sparkled in the sun. Upon examining he found it contained many grains nearly as large as flaxseed. He has sent samples of the sand to different assayers and is awaiting results.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE are being offered freely, even more than the demand calls for, and consequently prices on all kinds of cattle are easier.

SHEEP are very plentiful and prices steady. Hogs are selling at trifle lower prices and are being offered more freely.

PROVISIONS and LARD are in strong demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK.—The quoted prices are: Cattle—No. 1 Steers, 3½¢; 2nd quality, 3¢; 3rd quality, 2½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4¢; 2nd quality, 3½¢; 3rd quality, 3¢; Hogs—Hard, graded, 250 lbs and under, 3¢; over 250 lbs 2½¢; Sheep—Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2½¢; Ewes, 2¢; Lambs—1½¢ to 2¢ per head, or 2½¢ gross, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 150 lbs, alive, gross weight, 3¢; over 150 lbs 3½¢; FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 4½¢; second quality, 4¢; 3rd quality, 3½¢; Cows and heifers, 4¢; 2nd quality, 3½¢; 3rd quality, 3¢; Veal—Large, 5¢; small, 6¢; Mutton—Wethers, 5¢; ewes, 4½¢; Lambs, 5½¢; Hogs—5½¢; Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 10¢; light S. C. bacon, 9¢; med. bacon, clear, 6¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 7¢; clear light, 8¢; Extra Family, bbl, \$9.50; do, hbl, \$5.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8.00; do, hbl, \$4.25.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, h. avy. 6¢; do, light, 5½¢; do, Bellies, 9¢; Extra Clear, bbl, \$14.00; do, hbl, \$7.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hbl, \$1.50; do, kits, \$1.25.

Lard—Prices are 11¢; Compound 5 ½¢; 5½¢; 5½¢; 5½¢; Cal. pure 5½¢; 5½¢; 5½¢; 5½¢; In 25 lb tins the price on each is 1½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1.65; 1s 95¢; Roast Beef, 2s \$1.65; 1s, 95¢; Lunch Beef, 2s, \$1.90; 1s, \$1.10.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

is unsurpassed in the magnificence of its appointments and style of service by any hotel in the United States.

Strictly First-Class

European Plan

Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'OTE.

Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00

Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts.

THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

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G. E. DANIEL.

Wagon will call at your door with choicest of all kinds of fresh and smoked meats.

WM. NEFF, Billiard AND Pool Room

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

SAN BRUNO AVE., - NEAR GRAND.

J. L. WOOD, Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

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Orders Solicited.

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THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

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Willows and South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

PLAYING THE PIANO.

NEW AND INTERESTING THEORY IS ADVANCED.

Prominent Instructor Says the Study of Anatomy, Physiology and Knowledge of Acoustics Is Necessary for a Thorough Mastery of the Pianoforte.

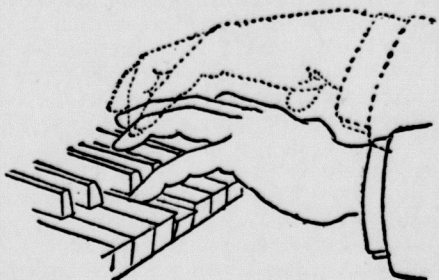
Hints to Pianists.

H. A. Kelso, of Handel Hall, Chicago, presents a new theory of piano playing based upon principles of anatomy, physiology, acoustics and psychology, and in an exhaustive article which he has published on the subject undertakes to show how piano playing may be reduced to a scientific basis. He advises the study of anatomy, that the teacher may learn to develop a good "piano hand" of physiology that we may learn the fundamental causes which operate in velocity playing. We learn, he says, to avoid and successfully treat weeping sinews and musician's cramp. By the understanding and application of the laws governing muscle innervation we learn to control and husband the potent force termed nervous energy. Misdirected nerve energy causes physical disease and disorders nature's internal arrangements; sickness is the result. Misdirected nerve energy makes sickly piano players and unhealthy music is the result. Extracts from his article follow:

Better modes of developing the power of memorizing and of preserving untouched the pupil's individuality, are the result of psychological study. That we should study acoustics "goes without saying," as we cannot know too much of

of movement is natural, the muscular tissue is very irritable and exercises of speed do not demand great effort. In others the muscles, although energetic, obey the orders of the will with considerable slowness. A great expenditure of nervous energy is necessary to obtain a rapid movement. Illustrations of these differences may be noticed in the gymnasium, in fencing, boxing, rowing, walking, and in piano playing. Illiger is authority for the statement that when a nerve is stimulated by action of the will or otherwise, the stimulus received by the nerve increases in intensity as it reaches the muscle.

The three attributes of tone are force, pitch and quality. Force is dependent upon the amplitude of the vibrations.

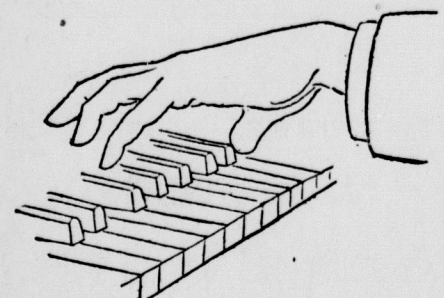


MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING, NO. 3.

Pitch is dependent upon the vibrational number—the greater the number the higher the pitch. From these facts we deduce principles of study which are practicable to an intelligent student of piano playing. The overtones of tones sounded in the upper registers are of such great vibrational number that the ear fails to establish a definite pitch for them. Then, again, the waves of such tones are so short that they vanish almost immediately after sounding; therefore the pedal, which permits the tone to be re-enforced, may be used more freely in the upper register than in the middle or lower. One tone sustained by the pedal in the middle is equal in intensity to about four in the upper register. It is possible by a delicate manipulation of the pedal to obliterate the discordant harmonies in the upper, without losing an organ point in the lower register, which sometimes of necessity must be sustained by the pedal.

A point which is of equal importance with the manner of striking is that of the manner of leaving the keys, for upon this hinges the entire system of legato octave playing. Wide skips, such as a bass note and its chord, and broad intervals either in the accompaniment or melody, may be made to sound legato without the use of the pedal, by releasing the finger from the key slowly, thus damping the tone gradually. Many beautiful effects may be produced by this use of the pedal.

All movements of the body are either natural, habitual or hereditary. In certain states of consciousness we bring into



MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING, NO. 1.

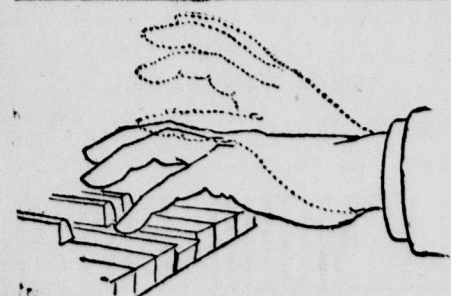
sound. Pedal management, tonal coloring and the science of harmony are all better understood through a knowledge of the properties of acoustics. A knowledge of the anatomy of the hand, wrist, fore and upper arm gives the student greater facility in individual muscular control. In consequence of the control thus gained, the whole arm becomes more expressive. A crisply-leggiero effect can best



WHAT SHALL I PLAY?

be produced by energizing the muscles of the upper arm and those of the fingers, while relaxing the wrist muscles. This is a very important point, and is simply the application of the mechanical principle of the resistance being equal to the force of the blow.

The outer side of the hand is naturally weaker than the inner side, yet it is just as essential a factor in playing. The melody and fundamental bass notes are most frequently played with the weakest fingers; hence the necessity of building up the outer region of the hand. A development of the pronator muscles in the forearm renders possible a good position of the hand for playing octaves, arpeggios, scales, chords and trills with the



MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING, NO. 2.

fourth and fifth fingers. Rolling octave playing is dependent upon a separated control of the supinator and pronator muscles from those of the fingers. Speed requires the shortening of the latent period of the muscle, and this can be accomplished only by taking up the slack of the tendons. The principal muscle concerned in producing a crisply staccato effect with finger action is the extensor, as upon this muscle depends the brevity of tone. By elevating the wrist, curving the second finger, and depressing it at the knuckle joint, the finger is in the best possible position for producing the effect.

The physiology of velocity playing is a subject of great interest to the practical piano teacher. In some persons rapidity

of movement is natural, the muscular tissue is very irritable and exercises of speed do not demand great effort. In others the muscles, although energetic, obey the orders of the will with considerable slowness. A great expenditure of nervous energy is necessary to obtain a rapid movement. Illustrations of these differences may be noticed in the gymnasium, in fencing, boxing, rowing, walking, and in piano playing. Illiger is authority for the statement that when a nerve is stimulated by action of the will or otherwise, the stimulus received by the nerve increases in intensity as it reaches the muscle.

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ing demand the added strength and wider swing through space of the entire arm from the vital center of the shoulder. From a technical standpoint I classify all music under five general heads—octaves, chords, arpeggios, scales and embellishments—and these are again subdivided. Octaves are of five varieties, namely, legato, staccato, broken, interlocking and deceptive. Chords are either broken or solid. In order to play an arpeggio properly it must be taught in ten or twelve different ways, and the pupil will then understand how to correctly practice all arpeggios. I usually teach the principles of arpeggios before attempting scales, as the movements of the arm, wrist and fingers are very much the same in both, and are more easily comprehended in the former than in the latter. Under the head of embellishments I include all varieties of trills, mordents and appoggiaturas.

I consider the wrist the distributing center for the energy of the upper and forearm. It is impossible for the nervous stimulus from the brain to be properly conducted to the finger tips when the many tendons that pass through the wrist are tense. Almost every pupil beginning the study of the piano has some unconscious mannerism or trick peculiar to himself of using the agents of expression. Before eradicating these bad habits and building up those which are correct, a certain condition of passivity or relaxation must be achieved, just as the potter's clay must be rendered soft and plastic before it can be modeled into the desired forms. I find for this purpose the Delsartean exercises known as relaxing or devitalizing of inestimable value to the beginner and advanced student alike.

We can utter so many words with one breath, and when that is exhausted we must draw upon the reservoir—the air—for another supply. We can play a rapid succession of notes with a given supply of nerve energy, and when that is exhausted we must draw upon the reservoir—the brain—for another supply. This necessity of our physical nature is the basis of rhythm, and if the regularly recurring inclination to build up the waste is unheeded, health and strength will be impaired. Do not wait until a sensation of weariness is felt before renewing the energy, as we should no more play with exhausted strength than speak with exhausted breath.

While conscious technic kills expression, the very core of the true system of technical expression is embodied in Hamlet's advice to the players, "Suit the action to the word," which, freely adapted, may be made to read, "Suit the technical interpretation to the musical thought."

A Fragrant Bath.

We have always known that Parisian ladies know a trick or two not generally known by the world at large for preservation of their youth and brightness. We have it on the authority of a contemporary that these ladies put starch into their bath water to soften it, as it is cheaper than borax or toilet vinegar and more trustworthy than ammonia, which is said to induce a growth of down on the skin. The Parisian ladies' maids are adepts at preparing delicate toilet waters, and always have material ready for use, meal baths, starch baths, flower baths, sea baths and medicated baths. One bath which is considered somewhat of a luxury must have a curious pudding effect. The bathtub is lined with a linen sheet, gored properly to fit it. Then a bag, containing almond meal or oatmeal, with orris root and dozens of other ingredients, is put in, giving it a delicious fragrance. The bath being filled to the brim with water, the intending bather gets in and remains until she is saturated with the perfume. Would that such baths were common in England.—Invention.

Corner in Huckleberries.

The huckleberry industry about Audenried has come to a sudden stop through the appearance of two bears on the mountains. A week ago a traveler exhibited two performing bears on the street and while doing so the animals engaged in a bout not on the bills. In the scuffle the trainer was used up badly and one of the muzzles torn from a bear. Finding themselves at liberty, the bears trotted off and reached the mountains safely. The huckleberry season having just opened, hundreds of boys and girls who pick the berries have since been kept out of the woods through fear. The mines being idle, the villagers one day turned out to scour the woods for berries and bears. A party of women came upon them unexpectedly, and their screams soon alarmed scores of others, resulting in a stampede. The bears are now boss of the situation and berry-picking in that vicinity is at a standstill.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Back Biter.



Stranger—Is the submarine diver at home? The diver's wife—He's down at the river, but I don't think you can see him this morning. Stranger—Why not? The diver's wife—He's immersed in business.—Port Jervis Gazette.

Except in the little differences in crankiness, all men are exactly alike.



A GREAT MATCHMAKER.

THE house of Wilson, the social head of which is Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, has, like the house of Hapsburg, achieved greatness by marriage. The sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have allied themselves with the richest families in the world. Miss May Wilson, their eldest daughter, gained the first great victory in the social career of her family. She married Ogden Goelet, whose wealth is estimated at \$45,000,000. He and his brother Robert have nearly equal fortunes. The Goelets are, next to the Astors, the greatest owners of real property in New York. Marshall Orme Wilson, eldest son of the family, married Miss Caroline Astor, youngest daughter of the late William Astor, and sister of John Jacob Astor. Her fortune amounts to \$15,000,000. Miss Belle



MRS. RICHARD T. WILSON.

Wilson, the second daughter, married the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, son of Lord Herbert of Lea, and brother of the Earl of Pembroke. He was at one time First Secretary of the British Legation at Washington. Mr. Herbert's contribution to the Wilson family greatness cannot be reckoned in dollars, although his wife has a sufficiency.

The greatest of all the Wilson alliances is only an engagement at present. It is that of Miss Grace Wilson, the youngest daughter, and Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. His father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, is now worth over \$120,000,000. Therefore, to say that the son will inherit \$110,000,000, if no accident occurs, is a moderate estimate. It has lately been reported that the engagement was about to be announced of Richard T. Wilson, youngest son of the house, to Miss Gerry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. She will inherit at least \$5,000,000.

These marriages and engagements represent the bringing of \$175,000,000 into the Wilson family. This total does not include the fortune of Richard T. Wilson himself, which is large. He is estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. It also takes no account of the wealth of the brothers, sisters and other immediate relatives of many of those who have entered the Wilson family. To Mrs. Richard T. Wilson is chiefly due the remarkable series of social triumphs described. She is a consummate strategist and is undoubtedly the most influential person in New York society to-day. This fact has not been generally recognized. The late Mrs. Paron Steyens was once regarded as the most powerful woman in society, but anybody can see now that Mrs. Wilson was always a greater power. Her work can be judged by its results. By her matchmaking skill Mrs. Wilson has brought into the family more money than the original John Jacob Astor or Commodore Vanderbilt gained. That shows what may be accomplished by a woman without resorting to the business occupations of men. No financier in the world controls as much money as Mrs. Wilson and her sons and daughters. No American matron has ever approached her record as a matchmaker. Only Queen Victoria and the Queen of Denmark can be compared to her.—New York Journal.

Saleswomen Have a Hard Life.
The average age of our saleswomen is but 22 years, and it is rarely the case that a woman finds employment in any establishment for many years. In one New York store it was rumored that a recently retired partner was to give \$50 to all employees who had served him for ten years, and by actual count it was found that out of 2,000 employees but forty-seven had served that length of time. As a rule employees are seldom retained for more than five years, and length of service is often made a reason for dismissal, it being feared that they may acquire the idea that they have a claim upon the firm. Those, then, who enter mercantile establishments with the idea that they may rise to superior positions usually meet with disappointment. Under the severe discipline enforced only the strongest can endure this life for any length of time. Altogether, the position of the saleswoman is not an enviable one, and the wise young woman will give time to learn a trade.

Defy the Ravages of Time.
The English woman is greatly to be admired for her utter refusal to worry or to be worried, and the consequence is that she looks young at 50, says a medical authority. She undertakes no

more than she can comfortably carry out, and thoroughly believes in the coming of another day, not that she procrastinates, but she simply will not let the domestic machinery grind her down to ill health and early old age. She is a frequent bather, and regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked after before anything else. She sleeps nine hours and takes naps during the day at that. She arranges her day's work in the most systematic manner and her little memorandum slip always shows two vacant hours; they are for rest. She eats heartily, but of the most digestible food. There are some things about the Englishwoman which would make our American women happier and healthier if they imitated.

Did Not Kill It Enough.

An amusing incident happened yesterday morning on the Indiana avenue car. At 22d street a well-known young bride of a few months boarded the car and walked demurely down to the center and took the only vacant seat. She carried a neatly wrapped package and after bowing and smiling to several acquaintances she leaned back in her seat and was apparently quite comfortable until the car reached 20th street. Here she suddenly thrust the package from her lap to the floor and started at running speed toward the back door, out to the conductor and grasping him by the arm, said:

"It's alive! It's alive! catch it quick!"

The conductor, a green-looking young man, rushed in, caught the package and placed it upon the seat the woman had vacated. The passengers in the meantime began to edge closer and closer to the doors, fearing it might be an infernal machine of some kind. The young matron finally summoned up enough courage to return to her seat, but she gave the package a wide berth. After a few moments of awkward silence she said in a most innocent manner:



"IT'S ALIVE! IT'S ALIVE!!"

"I bought a chicken—"

Everybody smiled and in the same breath she continued:

"And the butcher didn't kill it enough," at which every man and woman on the car screamed with laughter.—Chicago Chronicle.

Joy of Motherhood.

Isabel A. Mallon writes of "For His Royal Highness, the Baby," in Ladies' Home Journal and discusses the infantile wardrobe, bed and all belongings, concluding her practical article with this pretty thought: "I wonder if those women to whom comes the great blessing of motherhood ever realize what it means not to have a child of one's own? At the mere hint of a baby's going from her the loving mother draws him closer and closer, and while his eyes close she dreams out what life is to him, and what he is to be to her. It may never be as she thinks—but oh, are any hours so happy, is life ever so full of bliss as when a mother holds her child in her arms and knows that she makes sunshine or shade for it, and that it is to her a joy forever?"

Women Try Too Much.

Many women seem to have gone daft over wheeling. They go into all sorts of excesses, scorning the advice of the experienced. They seem to think the day of reckoning, which is inevitable, will never come to them. Many women seem to think they have as much strength and endurance as their husbands and brothers and can withstand the same physical strains. They participate in club runs, for which they are in nowise fitted.

Every woman who rides a wheel should understand that she can do so in moderation only, and that if she attempts more she will pay for it dearly. The penalties may not be inflicted this year or next, but they are bound to come. Then, not only her desire for bicycle riding will be gone, but her health as well.

Hair mattresses should be taken apart and picked over and aired every two or three years. This is not only necessary for comfort, but for cleanliness as well.

It is estimated that the drouth in New South Wales has caused a loss of 9,500,000 sheep.

WHAT WE OWE TO HOLLAND.

Many Dutch People Intermarried with the Puritans.

The Holland tongue is a dialect of the Teutonic, or primitive German, but took a distinct form at the close of the eleventh century. It is a fusion of dialects, a mixed language, like our own English. In sound it is neither soft nor musical, yet dignified, sonorous and emphatic, almost every polysyllabic word being descriptive of the object it designates.

To the Dutch Coster is conceded the glory of having discovered the art of printing—"the art preservative of all arts"—else we might have been writing on parchment to-day. Who knows?

The correct version of the Scripture owes its origin to the synod of Dordrecht in 1618. The oldest literary compositions of the Dutch are very similar to the Platt-Deutsch of the Germans, which is to Germany what Provencal is to France. The great Erasmus was the literary king of Christendom and the first to teach the classic Greek to the English.

In fact, Holland is a country noted for first things. When the Pilgrims sought refuge in Holland they lived within sight of the greatest university of Europe. The light of Leyden's learning shone brightly all over Europe in the eighteenth century. That part of England from which the settlers of New England came swarmed with Dutch immigrants, weavers and brick-makers, and it became the very seed plot of Congregationalism and Nonconformity, an outgrowth of Dutch Calvinism. As many went to England from the Dutch province of Friesland, Friesish was grafted on to the Anglo-Saxon and became one of the forerunners of our own language. The Dutch laid the foundation for manufacturing and commercial supremacy in Great Britain.

Although devoted to industrial pursuits, they were the inventors of oil painting. "The first smile of the republic was art." It seems a little out of place to say they invented oil painting; the invention was more of an inspiration, when we view the masterpieces of Rembrandt, whose pictures are a conflict between light and shadow—of whom it had been said that, when conceiving them, he had visions of rays and shadows which spoke to his soul before he committed them to canvas.

When the Pilgrims went to Holland some of them took to themselves Dutch wives and brought them to America, so that the Mayflower strain isn't purely English. The Puritans, who came into New England ten years later, have conferred upon posterity a purer English ancestry, providing the immigrants were not from the Dutch settled portions of England. Nearly all the military leaders of our colonists were trained in the Dutch armies. The founders of Connecticut, politically educated in Holland, took as a model in writing Connecticut's constitution the Dutch republic—Chicago Tribune.

BREEDS WORMS FOR SALE.

Maine Farmer Raises and Sells Worms for Baiting Purposes.

Josiah Crewdye, a farmer living nearly three miles from this place, enjoys the reputation of being the only anglerworm raiser in Maine. He occupies an old farm and uses a sort of primitive hothouse for his worm colony. The box in which he kept them covered the floor of the old forcing house and was built four feet deep and filled with soil to within eighteen inches of the top.

During last spring and summer Crewdye and his boys gathered the festive "night walkers" in large quantities and whenever any plying was done the boys walked behind with pails and gathered up the worms, which were forthwith transferred to the incubator. Crewdye estimates that he put three barrels of "walkers" into his incubator during the summer. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1896, Crewdye sold thirty-eight quarts of worms at \$1 a quart. Fishermen left orders at Charles Blank's grocery in the village for Crewdye, and he brought in the worms to fill all demands. When the cold snap came on in February and the thermometer ran down to 25 degrees below zero the worms were all right and kept on multiplying and thriving.

The day after Christmas Crewdye's son Karl was in the incubator watching his father remove the manure from the box, intending to replace it with fresh. This work was called "feeding the crawlers." Karl played on his harmonica, making quite a noise, and was surprised, as was his father, to observe the worms working up out of the ground, their heads sticking out about two inches, while they swayed their heads to and fro as if tickled to death to hear the music. When the boy ceased playing the worms slipped back into their warm beds. This story was told and was doubted until a reporter saw the story verified. The lad with his mouth organ seemed to have the same effect upon the "night walkers" as the wind instruments used by Hindoo snake charmers have upon the serpents that roam undisturbed in the Orient.—Lewiston Journal.

So Safe.

Buyer (confidentially)—Say, boy, are you sure this horse won't scare at a locomotive?

Stable Boy—Scare? Not much! Why, sir, three different men have been killed because that there horse balked in the middle of the track just to enjoy seein' the bullgine comin'.—New York World.

Agreed.

Mrs. Cutter—The more I think of it, Mr. Cutter, the more I am convinced that when I married you I married a fool.

Mr. Cutter—Accepting your conclusion as incontrovertible, madam, it enforces the verdict that we are well mated.—Boston Courier.

Topics & Times

The railways of the world carry over 40,000,000 passengers weekly.

Blind men in Japan carry a whistle which they blow to warn passers-by.

Two thousand Latter Day Saints missionaries are said to be in England just now.

Ninety-five thousand tons of American apples are imported into England every year.

A swordfish was captured by a New London (Conn.) skipper which weighed 600 pounds.

Taking it year in and year out, the coldest hour of each twenty-four is 5 o'clock in the morning.

The average walking pace of a healthy man or woman is said to be seventy-five steps a minute.

Rats are fond of sunflower seeds. A trap baited with these seeds seldom fails to catch the rodents.

They say there are about 200 different shapes and varieties of tooth pulling forceps on the market.

In the United States there are 419 different species of trees; and nineteen of them, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water.

The prison population of India, large as it is, is only 38 per 100,000 inhabitants, or less than half the proportion that prevails in Great Britain.

Twenty new paper making machines are to be added to the New England Mills this year, each machine having a capacity of fifteen tons daily.

A Buda-Pesth journal notes the fact that 32,000 season tickets were sold for the millennium exposition in that city, while at the last Paris exposition only 19,000 were sold.

The wool clip of Robert Taylor, of Casper, Wyo., for the present year is 150,000 pounds. Mr. Taylor is believed to be the largest individual wool grower in the United States.

Paris condergers have received a blow by a law just passed in the chamber of deputies, punishing by a maximum of a year's imprisonment and \$100 fine the suppression or opening of private letters.

The Microbiological institute at Madrid has published statistics that show that only 10 per cent of diphtheria patients treated with the serum died, whereas previously (from 1882 to 1891) the mortality had been 80 per cent.

A pencil drawing, partly colored, of George, prince of Wales, 1798, by Richard Cosway, the miniaturist, brought \$420 in London recently; another of George in 1772 brought \$550, while one of Caroline of Brunswick, his princess, brought \$435.

A man in Germany recently bought 1,000 cigars and had them insured against fire. Then he smoked them, and demanded the amount of the policy from the insurance company. The company refusing to pay it, he brought suit and got a verdict.

Only a week before the passage in the lords of the deceased wife's sister bill a divorce case was thrown out of court by Sir Francis Jenne without any inquiry as to where the marriage had taken place, on the admission that the wife in the case was the sister of her husband's first wife.

At Marlborough house there is more ceremony, socially speaking, than at Sandringham. A number of servants herald your arrival or departure, and there are usually two servants standing outside of your room door when you are staying in the house and a man behind the chair of every guest at meal time.

The day on the moon is a fortnight in length. During that period the temperature on the illuminated side probably rises to 220 degrees Fahrenheit, and during the period of darkness the heat probably radiates so freely that the temperature falls to 300 degrees below the zero of the Fahrenheit scale. The night is, of course, of equal length.

"Marmaduke" in London Truth asks if it is not time that the custom of burying murderers in unconsecrated ground should cease? "When the criminal has paid the extreme penalty of the law, it is ludicrous for the State to pretend that it can in any way affect him in the next world; while, even if it were in its power, it would be abominable to do so."

The total amount paid out for all kinds of pensions in the United Kingdom for the year ending March, 1892, was £1,588,862. Then pensions for the civil list amounted to £2,101,687; for the army, £3,714,673; for the navy, £1,742,812, and for the survivors of former distinguished naval and military men, £49,720. The whole number of recipients of all classes is 162,040.

Important improvements in Roentgen photography are announced from Berlin. The most interesting is a simple method of photographing the stomach and intestines. It is only necessary for the patient to drink some harmless solution of mineral salt, such as lime water, which is as impenetrable as bone to X rays, and excellent results are obtained.

Belfort, the eastern gate of France, and Rambervillers, in the Vosges Mountains, have just received the cross of the Legion of Honor, which will be emblazoned on the town arms, in honor of the gallant resistance they made to the Germans twenty-five years ago. Altogether, nine towns in France now have the cross of the Legion of Honor on their coat of arms.

The mosaic work with which the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral is paved was made by the female convicts at Working prison. The quarries of the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire, supplied the materials for St. Paul's Cathedral, and for all the most splendid buildings in London. About 70,000 tons of Portland stone are now exported annually from these quarries.

A Bombay newspaper declares that the castor oil plant affords a means of protection against mosquitoes. In Egypt it is planted about houses to drive the insects away. In towns a better plan is to have the young plants in pots and bring them into the house for a day or two at a time, but the palma Christi is a sun-loving plant, and therefore must not be kept too long in the shade.

The heads of the naval and military departments in England were so impressed with the wholesomeness and superior nutriment of cocoa that they in 1845 judiciously directed that it should be served out twice or three a week to regiments of the line, and to the seamen on board of Her Majesty's ships, and this wise regulation evinced its salutary effects in the improved health and condition of the men.

Germany has made some bold experiments at railroad speed on the line between Berlin and Gorlitz. The best performance was sixty-five and three-quarters miles, which was twelve miles better than the highest speed of the fastest German train, the Berlin-Hamburg lightning express, which does 177½ in three and one-half hours. Ordinary German express trains make forty-three and one-half miles an hour.

As the result of the existence of a cattle trust in Belgium the humbler classes of the population there are forced to purchase horse flesh as a substitute for beef. The Antwerp correspondent of a London journal says that for some time past the importation of cattle into Belgium from the United States and Canada "has been prohibited owing to the detection, alleged or real, of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia."

From an artesian well 188 feet deep, recently bored at San Marcos, Texas, were expelled more than a dozen specimens of a remarkable brachiopod, together with numerous crustaceans. From the "American Naturalist" it appears that the crustaceans comprise numerous shrimps (one new species palaeomonetes artorum), a lesser number of isopods of a new genus (cirolanides) and a very few amphipods. All the species are white, blind and have unusually long, slender feet and antennae.

Jennie Woodward, a 5-year-old girl, living near Kingston, N. Y., has a big black cat which is her constant companion. The girl and cat were playing in the yard, when the cat began to watch a crevice in a stone wall. The child's curiosity was aroused. As she drew near to peer into the crevice a large rattlesnake darted out toward the child. The next instant the cat had sprung to the rescue, seized the snake and crushed its spine. The snake measured six feet and three inches.

So seriously has the city of London taken the custom of the buttonhole bouquets worn by stockbrokers that it has actually given the women who sell flowers recognition. The flower girls, as they are all gallantly called, are permitted by the regulations to set down their baskets and sell their flowers around the iron railings opposite the Royal Exchange. They are among the most respected stall holders in the city. They are uniformly polite, as they may well be, since they may be said to be on speaking terms with all the youth and gallantry of Threadneedle street and Throgmorton avenue, and they are very skilled in the making of boutonnières.

The Armenian relief fund has beaten the record among the various efforts to relieve extraordinary distress. The amount forwarded to Constantinople already reaches \$715,000. Of this \$255,000 represents the relief fund proper, collected by the Duke of Westminster's committee from England and Ireland. America has sent direct to Constantinople \$250,000. Scotland, whose interests in afflicted Armenia is very keen, has sent \$50,000, and France has sent as much as Scotland. Germany, Switzerland and the British colonies have sent contributions, too, though Germany with its \$15,000 is some distance behind France; while the Armenians themselves scattered throughout Europe have collected \$80,000.

Is This Marriage Legal? An odd case has come up in San Francisco with regard to the legality of a certain marriage. Two Californians, an uncle and a niece, wishing to marry, found that the State law forbade it within such relationship. Therefore, after consulting lawyers they went aboard a tug which carried them out to sea beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and there they were made man and wife. According to California law the legality of a marriage depends upon the law of the place where the marriage is contracted. It now remains to be determined whether any statute of the United States covers the case, since, if the vessel was of American register, the marriage took place within the jurisdiction of the United States.—Buffalo Courier.

Not His Fault. The mendicant stood before the wayfarer with outstretched hands. "Please, sir," he said, "I have seen better days." "Well, that's no affair of mine," said the wayfarer. "Make your complaint to the clerk of the weather if you don't like this kind of a day."—Amusing Journal.

He Did. "Are you still fussing with your next-door neighbor about that tree?" "Yes; it kills the grass on my side of the fence." "Why don't you bury the hatchet?" "Just what I'm going to do to-night—in the tree."—Washington Times.

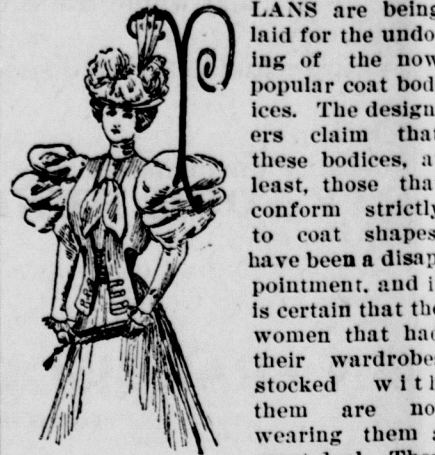
Mrs. Casey—Joost see little Mary makin' love to little Mokey. Mrs. Kerrigan—God help the poor men when she grows oop. She makes love like a wider already.—Puck.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

The Popular Coat Bodices Are to Be Undone—A Decided Change Soon to Come in Sleeves—Fancy Capes of Net Are Worn.

Gotham Fashion Gossip. New York correspondence:



LANES are being laid for the undoing of the now popular coat bodices. The designers claim that these bodices, at least, those that conform strictly to coat shapes, have been a disappointment, and it is certain that the women that had their wardrobes stocked with them are not wearing them a great deal. They do not prove so friendly to the lines of the average figure as the round waist does, the picturesque flaring of revers and neck affairs makes a woman look stocky, unless she is very slender and made with that adorable long line from the throat to the tip of the bust curve that makes the wearing of anything becoming. These criticisms do not apply, however, to bodices whose only resemblance to a coat is in some few slight accessories of suggestion. These are as plentiful as ever, and will be for a good while. One pretty sort is cut with skirts at the back only, and they are jauntily set out. From the hips, where the coat is very short, barely reaching the waist line, the coat slopes to points that end at either side of the front and just below the belt. This is a becoming cut, and allows a blouse effect in front that fills



COATED YET SLENDER.

in and falls over the belt or one that is drawn under the belt at the waist line.

A newer sort that has suddenly come into vogue is the short box coat that is bobbed off all around well above the waist line and that hangs without a fold and without the slightest shaping to the figure. It should give the effect of being stiff as a board, and is intended to emphasize by contrast the slenderness and the yielding curves of the figure beneath. Such a coat is usually open entirely in front, and is elaborated by much befrilled wide revers of a contrasting material, the sleeves being made to correspond with the revers. A few coats are shown made like a basque, the bodice fitting the figure to well below the waist line and sloping to a rounded point front and back. Coat skirts are set under the back, standing out well, and extending in flat hip pieces at the sides. The trouble with this coat is that it makes the whole figure seem bulky. The charm that every one tries to suggest now is that of girlishness of form, and an out-and-out coat does not do it.

This appearance of bulk is not created by many jacket and coat effects, and the number of different designs that are possible is so great that it is not yet nearly exhausted, so these suggestions of coats—some of them very slight—are still plentiful among new dresses. To-day's first illustration displays an ingenious one, which in the original was of old blue voile, which was also used for the dress skirt. It was like a bolero, with long tabs in front, ornamented by silver cord and



A COAT THAT WIDENS.

buttons. The sleeves had triple puffs and chiffon ruffles at the wrists, and beneath the jacket there was a blouse of pink and blue taffeta. It had a plain stock collar, and a four-in-hand tie was to be worn with it. Hooking at the side beneath one of the tabs was a wide girdle of old blue satin.

A bodice with coat suggestions that occasions no loss of slenderness to its

wearer, comes next in the pictures. It was of black taffeta, entirely covered with finely pleated black mousseline de soie, and trimmed in front with four bands of heavy cream guipure insertion, whose pattern was outlined with gold. Its stock collar was of the same lace, and had a narrow wired edge bordered with a narrow black mousseline pleating. There was no lace on the back of the bodice, but the belt was white lace and was dotted in front with lace rosettes. The coat effect came in the pleated mousseline basque. Drapery of plain flowered silk was added to the tight sleeves.

In consideration of the third picture, it should be known that it was a slender woman that was sketched, and then it will be understood how much her shoulders seemed to widen by such clothing. Women that regard themselves as too slender may still find re-



A PAIR OF STYLISH PROMENADERS.

lief in this sort of a bodice, if they have not already done so. This model was of light weight cheviot in a turquoise blue shade. It included such distinctive features of a Louis XIV. bodice as a ruffled bodice, revers faced with renaissance lace and a lace-edged jabot. It fastened with four handsome gold buttons, each having a turquoise center, and had a vest, with turn-over collar, of white satin.

The bishop is the sleeve that is so generally accepted that it is on the edge of being common, and yet is safe from exciting comment. The sleeve that puffs roundly from the shoulder to just below or just above the elbow is all right; it is not new, but is pretty, and its outline is graceful. Sleeves may still be made of material and in style contrasting with the bodice, and, indeed, with all the rest of the dress. Imported dresses occasionally have several pairs of sleeves to go with each bodice, but American dressmakers are shy of anything that seems like an expedient, lest it look like an effort to save money. The sleeve that wrinkles from shoulder to wrist is again with us, and is graceful and artistic. Made of transparent material, it is beautiful and in better taste than a bare arm, but a fachu must be at the shoulder. There are rumors that tight velvet sleeves will appear on winter gowns, but women do not warm with admiration. They merely think, "Won't they be funny?" and it



AIRY ORNATENESS.

will certainly take till next spring for them to get over that feeling.

The latitude that is permitted to individual taste in the matter of material for sleeves is shown in the right hand dress of the fourth sketch. Here the fabric of the skirt is black satin covered with accordion pleated chiffon, the bodice is white silk draped with gathered white chiffon, and the sleeves are of gold embroidered beaded lace. The only item that connects them with the bodice is a yoke of the same lace. This bodice is alike in back and front, has a white satin belt and collar dotted with black rosettes, and commencing at the yoke long black satin straps extend to the waist. It is quite as stylish a promenade rig as this one that appears beside it in the picture. Its skirt and jacket are white serge, and a blouse waist of white China silk goes with it. The bolero is cut wide enough to allow for deeply draped revers, which are embroidered with narrow black soutache. White chiffon ornaments the collar, and a wide belt of plaid taffeta ribbon ends in long streamers. The contrast between the plaid and the white is sure to give a spick-and-span appearance to this rig, which will be accentuated by the expanse of pure white, but the dress is by no means as perishable as it at first seems, because serge cleanses so nicely.

Copyright, 1896.

That the earth is solid right to the center, with the exception of lakes and reservoirs of molten matter below the crust, has been demonstrated by the recent researches of Lord Kelvin and other authorities.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



THE child of God is as safe as his Father's throne. John the Baptist reached the masses by preaching Christ.

Where there is growing there cannot be much growing in grace.

Some men hate the Bible because it is against a

short yardstick.

If you want your wife to be an angel treat her like one.

When our enemies are God's enemies we shall always win the fight.

It is not so hard to do right when the mind is fully made up to do it.

If you don't know what else to do for the Lord, become a cheerful giver.

When a man's tracks point toward the saloon his back is toward heaven.

The first mile toward hell often looks as though it led straight to heaven.

You cannot always tell who is in the grave by the size of the headstone.

Church members who never smile do a great deal of harm without knowing it.

When Jesus said three times, "It is written," the devil thought it was time to go.

If sin of every kind could be seen in the face the world would be full of red noses.

It is easy to lead a Christian life only when it is made the first business of life.

It is because there are so many highly respectable sinners, that sin is so dangerous.

When a sinner is dying he finds no comfort in counting the hypocrites in the church.

On the day a man finds out that he is a fool there is hope that he may some day become a Solomon.

There is one grave from which there can be no resurrection. It is one in which we bury our talents.

The man who does not believe in Christ takes a step toward God when he begins to believe in some Christian.

Many a man is so busy in trying to reform the world that he cannot find time to straighten up his own fence.

AN HISTORIC STEAMER.

It Has Had a Remarkable Career on the Hudson River.

The steamer Drew left Albany on her last trip Saturday night, amid the shrieking of tugs and steamers. If the noisy demonstration was not so great as that which heralded its first arrival it is because not so many vessels ply the waters of the Hudson at Albany as there did thirty years ago. Then the river front of Albany was lively and bustling. Now but for the tugs of the Roman line, the New York and Newburgh boats, and the few steamers that carry freight and passengers to nearby points, the waters of the river would be unpeopled by passing craft.

It is the day of the railroad, but, while wind and water hold, the pleasure and profit of marine adventure will never lose their charm. And so, though we speed the departing Drew, the coming Adirondack is cordially welcomed. If at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century the boat which comes so gay in bunting and gleaming paint, so endowed with all that makes marine architecture of this time wonderful and complete—if, we say, this boat, then grown old and out of date, is retired with a record as honorable as that which the Drew takes with it in retirement, its owners will have reason to congratulate themselves. For the Drew's history is one of great distinction and honor.

This notable steamer has been commanded by Stephen J. Roe, now transferred to the Adirondack, from the day it went into commission. If its saloons and cabins could talk what a history they would tell; for, in its time, the Drew carried as passengers nearly every person of prominence on this side of the Atlantic, and travelers from the old world were bound to have one trip on the Hudson River night boats, the fame of which had penetrated wherever travelers go.

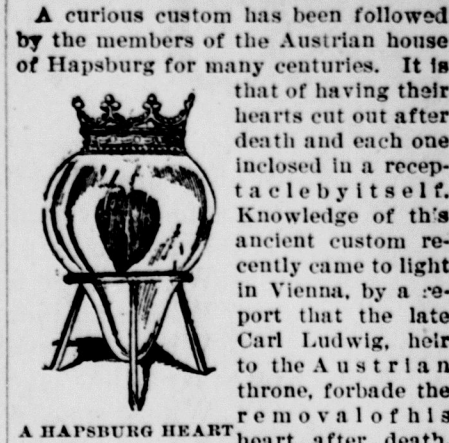
There was nothing like them in the world—certainly nothing in Europe—which anywhere approached them for space of accommodation, for appointments, and for general comfort. The boats on the Rhine were small when compared with them, while the channel packets produced hideous nightmares when contrasted with the luxury of travel on the Hudson. Not even the boats on the Mississippi, when travel on that river was at its height, were to be mentioned in the same breath. The Hudson River steamers confessedly led all lines of inland travel until Colonel James Fisk, Jr., took charge of the Fall River line of steamers. That marked the beginning of another era in American steamboating, and now the Sound boats in many respects are unapproachable. But the officers of the People's line are resolved that the glory of steamboating on the Hudson shall not be permitted to decline.—Albany Journal.

New split—Who were those three youngsters who turned up their noses so when I was telling them about the hot weather we had last July? St. Peter.—They were Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.—New York Press.

He—What is the name of your wheel? She—Do you mean the name the maker gives it or the name papa called it when he fell over it in the hall night before last?—Indianapolis Journal.

IN A GOLDEN VASE

Rest the Hearts of the Royal Hapsburgs of Austria.



A curious custom has been followed by the members of the Austrian house of Hapsburg for many centuries. It is that of having their hearts cut out after death and each one inclosed in a receptacle by itself.

Knowledge of this ancient custom recently came to light in Vienna, by a report that the late Carl Ludwig, heir to the Austrian throne, forbade the removal of his heart after death. The report caused quite a sensation. The custom dates back to the thirteenth century, when Francis, Duke of Aargau, dying away from home, directed that his heart be cut from his body and sent back to his native land. Since then every Hapsburg has had his or her heart removed and buried apart from the body in a gold and crystal vase. This custom has prevailed up to the time of Carl Ludwig's death. In the Capucine Chapel in Vienna, placed in a vault beneath the ground, there are 113 coffins, containing all that remains of the royal Hapsburgs, who have ruled over the destinies of Austria. There are also 152 vases of crystal mounted in gold, each containing the heart of one of these rulers and of others whose bodies rest elsewhere.

M. HOSHI TORRI.

The Newly Accredited Japanese Minister to the United States.

M. Hoshi, Japan's new minister to this country, is a statesman and scholar of prominence. Mr. Hoshi—the name means "star"—has long been a promi-



JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

nent figure in the political arena of Japan. He studied law in England, and was one of the first Japanese to become a barrister in the Middle Temple. He is an ex-president of the Lower House of the Japanese diet or congress.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

A Missouri Hog Has Three Well Formed Heads.

Mr. J. M. Jones, of Columbia, Mo., has a hog that has three fully developed heads. The hog eats with all three mouths and grunts and squeals in concert. This might appear to be a disadvantage at first thought, but it is not. With three mouths and throats to furnish sustenance to one body the hog takes on flesh surprisingly, and the gain in avoirdupois will pay for the extra corn consumed when hog killing time comes.

And then with three heads to one



THREE-HEADED HOG.

hog think of the feast of hog jowl and tongue and brains and head cheese that Farmer Jones and his family will enjoy in the fall.

Ornamental Swallows.

A flight of swallows made of the most glittering brilliants is one of the newest ornaments with which the summer matron delights to adorn herself. Each of the five jeweled birds can be separated and worn either as a brooch or as an ornament for the hair. To those who find the swallow too modest a device the robin redbreast is a fashionable substitute. The robin is mounted on a branch of leaves and berries, and has gay, jeweled wings and a breast of enameled iridescent red. A conceit that is more odd than beautiful takes the form of a white rabbit, his body all pearly, his pink eyes of the balas ruby, and his long ears are pearls with suggestions of pink about their tips. Often, by way of further elaboration, the little rabbit is mounted upon his hind legs upon a gold bar, and is gazing upon a butterfly glistening with golden beryls and purple amethysts.

Truth About Teeth.

Small white teeth, somewhat separated, are said to denote treachery. Overlapping teeth stand for inconstancy. Long, projecting teeth mean a grasping nature, and long, narrow teeth are understood by the character-in-teeth readers to express vanity. Fiddledicks! A mouthful of ill-kept teeth bespeaks inexcusable disregard for one's appearance, for one's health, and for the refined decencies of life. A mouthful of well-kept teeth denotes personal refinement and proper pride for one's health and the feelings of other people. Telling character by teeth need go no farther.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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